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BANKERS MADE GREAT PROFITS BUT PUBLIC TOOK THE LOSSES

Newspapers Paid To Publish Articles Favorable
To Loans, Senate Probe Discloses. Banks
Were Liberal With Some Loans

WASHINGTON — Former President Gerardo Machado received several personal loans from American banking firms floating Cuban securities it was revealed this week at the senate banking committee investigation.

Ferdinand Pecora, special committee counsel, produced as evidence a letter saying Machado had borrowed \$30,000 from the Chase National bank from his "private account." The letter, from James Bruce to Joseph Rovinsky, both vice president of the bank, was dated February 25, 1931.

The bank claims loans of \$80,000,000 against Cuba. The letter added Machado diverted \$9,000,000 from a \$12,000,000 government trust fund for pensions and other purposes, the banking committee was told.

The letter said Machado had "no business in using" the \$9,000,000 and that the matter was "worrying the President and our own State Department."

Earlier, Pecora produced another secret memorandum from the bank's files disclosing the late Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, while American ambassador to Cuba in March, 1926, had protested against huge public works loans to Cuba as violating the Platt amendment.

It was brought out that not until Crowder was replaced as ambassador by Noble Brandon Judah of Chicago that the loans were pushed through.

Into the records also went a letter, written in 1928, from the Chase

Believe It Or Not! Banker Lets Go Of \$100,000 Each Year

WASHINGTON — Following much criticism, Albert H. Wiggin, former president of the Chase National Bank, has asked the board of directors to terminate the \$100,000 annual "compensation" voted him last December when he retired.

Wiggin's action was disclosed to the Senate banking committee in the midst of revelations that Chase National Bank and associates made \$3,000,000 profits on loans made to Cuba.

files showing \$2,000 was paid to Cuban newspapers "for the numerous favorable articles which they published with regard to the loan."

The papers included La Prensa, El Pais, Diario de la Marina, El Mundo, El Comercio, Excelsior, Heraldo de Cuba, the Havana Morning Post, Mercurio, and Heraldo-Commercial.

Geiger said the Chase bank disapproved of that practice in 1931.

Loans for Others

Loans also were made to Dr. Carlos de Cespedes, in charge of public works in a Machado cabinet, and to former President Men-

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News Review Of The Week

Thursday, Oct. 19

ST. PAUL — The northwest seethes with farm unrest. National Farm Holiday Association calls strike effective Saturday to make nation realize need of farmers getting better prices.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — National guard called out in mine strikes. Progressive Miners' union, foes of United Mine Workers, call out 10,000 strikers. One man killed.

Friday, Oct. 20

WASHINGTON — Farm strike threat discussed at cabinet meeting with plans for speedier relief of farmers.

WASHINGTON — President Roosevelt reveals has been discussing recognition of Russian Union of Soviet Socialist Governments.

Saturday, Oct. 21

ATHENS — Greek lawyers
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Insull Investors Were The Goats For Rotten Loans

WASHINGTON — The Federal Trade Commission reported last week that Insull's Middle West Utilities Corporation loaned more than \$30,000,000 to individuals and corporations without proper authority.

The securities deposited as collateral for some of these loans, the commission reports, "were of little or no market value."

The stockholders of the Middle West were the "goats" in this criminal transaction.

RAILROAD LABOR PUBLICATION CHARGES FARM BUREAU TRIED TO SELL POLITICAL INFLUENCE

Under the heading "Farmers' Help Hawked to Ship Combines, George L. Knapp writing in Labor, official publication of the railroad unions, this week states:

The influence of the American farmer, and indirectly, the prestige of the Department of Agriculture, have been hawked and peddled for money to selfish private interests for years by officials and employees of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

This astounding fact was emphasized this week at the hearing before the special Senate committee investigating mail subsidies granted to shipping lines. Senator Hugo Black (Dem., Ala.) put into the record a letter which M. S. Winder, executive secretary of the Farm Bureau Federation, wrote to the American Ship Owners' Association in 1930.

If the Ship Owners would put up \$94,750, wrote Mr. Winder, the whole influence of the Farm Bureau Federation would be thrown into an "educational campaign" for government support for the merchant marine.

An Alluring Offer

"Fortunately," he wrote, "the American Farm Bureau Federation is in a position to make this appeal most effectively—

"With a membership of over 1,250,000 farm families—

"With 1,937 county farm bureau organizations—

"With state organizations completely organized and functioning—

"With 6,000 salaried employees—

"With a national headquarters in Chicago (legislative headquarters in Washington), embracing 11

special departments, each in charge of a trained specialist and staff."

A Plea of Guilty

Winder admitted his authorship of this letter on the stand last week.

"Your real program was to put a push behind individual Congressmen in their districts, and see that they voted right?" asked Senator P. A. McCarran (Dem., Nev.).

Winder denied this—and Senator Black read a letter from the records in which the very words were used.

Most of the shipping companies did not agree to the Winder scheme, though some offered to come in; and the price was reduced, first to \$30,000 and then to \$15,000; but with no effect. Mr. Winder explained that the money was needed to pay the expenses of an "educational campaign."

The Senate committee discovered that Farm Bureau Federation officials engaged in peddling influence found a better market in other quarters.

In the three years from 1930 to
Please turn to page sixteen

Land Bank Chief Hears Complaints

DUBUQUE — After hearing many complaints on federal farm policies, Dennis Hogan, head of the Omaha Federal Land Bank, who spoke before the Catholic Rural Life Conference here Wednesday, said he would remain in this vicinity several days to investigate the charges.

Hogan's statements were challenged from the floor of the conference as soon as he had finished speaking. Most of the complaints had to do with the ultra-conservative appraisal practices of the land bank.

One farmer said:

"There are 28 farms out in my neighborhood, and all of them wanted assistance, but 22 of the applications were rejected."

One woman arose and asked Hogan why the government was willing to "lend money to China, Russia, and most anybody who wants it, while the farmer can't get a loan from the farm loan bank."

Baker's New Radio Station May Open About November 1

"Delay after delay prolongs our opening date, but all are being ironed out with hopes that around November 1, our programs may be heard," Norman Baker wrote this week from Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, regarding opening of his new radio station XENT. "More possibly it will be a few days after November 1."

Because of its great power—150,000 watts—testing of XENT is unusually difficult. The station will open with only 75,000 watts power, but its full quota of twice that will be used in the near future.

NORMAN BAKER ASKS DR. MAYO FOR TRUTH REGARDING CANCER

By NORMAN BAKER

No one will deny but that Dr. Mayo of Mayo Brothers Clinic knows how to pull the wool over the eyes of the unsuspecting sufferers and public in general. Whenever he gets an opportunity to get his name in the newspapers he seldom loses the chance.

Whenever propaganda can be given for treatments that brings millions yearly to his business, he seldom if ever fails to grasp it.

All in all, it would be interesting for Dr. Mayo to publicly state how much, if any fees he has split with physicians over the world who send the misled patient to far away Rochester.

It would be interesting also to re-read his statement to the press as follows then digest it by reading between the lines. The trouble is, the average editor, is browbeat by doctors and fears mentioning the name of some of those who class themselves as specialists at the same time knocking others of their profession.

Dr. Mayo is credited with saying that he could count all the surgeons on his fingers that he would permit to perform an operation upon him. What a knock to the thousands of surgeons who can operate just as good as the surgeons he hires and employs in his clinic for low salaries and charges high fees for their work.

If there are only, or less than ten surgeons that are fit to operate on him, then WHY DOESN'T HE FIRE ABOUT ONE HUNDRED OF THOSE HE HAS AND HAS USED to perform operations? Isn't that quackery and obtaining money unfairly by permitting to be done on others what he would not permit to be done on him?

It would be nice reading to have the doctor name those 10 or less doctors as good surgeons—would they all be in his employ?

Well anyway, here is his article as quoted by the press: Dr. Charles H. Mayo of Rochester, Minn., attending the American College of Surgeons' congress at Chicago yesterday praised daily newspapers of the United States for their well-planned health columns and their policy of accepting only legitimate medical advertising.

The eminent surgeon said:

"The press of the nation as it is today is the greatest existing aid in the dissemination of ethical medical education."

"Information presented on the front page of our newspapers concerning the progress in cancer will bring new hope to thousands of sufferers and will still the terror of a horrible death in their minds."

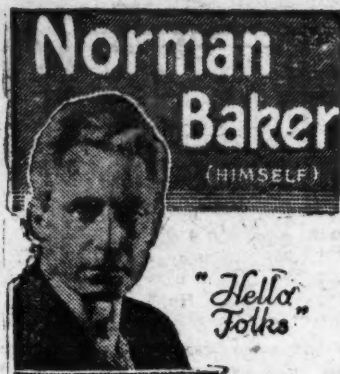
"We still are faced with a great danger from radio stations owned by unethical men who have been driven outside the borders of the United States, yet with powerful stations are continuing to broadcast English programs on medical quackery."

Note his excellent psychology. Praise the press in what he says to make them like it so they can print the article in their own praise and at the same time smile with glee about the first page cancer articles that were born in the minds of the surgeons and spilled in the press from their annual meeting of surgeons.

Fine propaganda, they know how to do it. BUT will Dr. Mayo or any of his brother member surgeons of the American College of surgeons, give the true facts on cancer cures from operations, X-rays and radium? The intelligent public IS NOT GOING TO BE MISLED OR FEEL CONTENT with the mere statement that we have cured a certain number of cases with operations. The public wants names and addresses of these CURED patients, to confirm their statements.

Cancer is not curable by operations, and Dr. Mayo knows it. He knows that a cancer cell cannot be seen with the naked eye. He knows that a surgeon cannot stick a microscope in a persons belly when the wound is open, to look for the cells, he knows that if every cancer cell is not removed it will recur. He knows that even if the surgeon could see them all, no human hand could remove them all because ever piece of flesh lifted out of the wound would drop blood from it as it was taken out and in those blood drops would be cancer cells.

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CRESTON, IOWA—you folks have now witnessed the return of one of your fine citizens, cured of cancer of stomach—it was done at the Baker Hospital, Muscatine, Iowa, the place that Iowa publishers fought so hard and pronounced as a quack institution—a quack institution is an institution where they cure people that others cannot cure.

MUSCATINE, IOWA—you folks who have refused to give co-operation to the finest institution in your city, can thank the Baker Hospital for returning a man to his home cured of lip cancer, stomach trouble and prostrate gland troubles—not such a bad place is it?—the hospital can give you his name and address but there is no need mentioning it here.

MONMOUTH, ILL.—friends will rejoice when they visit with one of their good citizens to find that she went to the Baker Hospital at Muscatine and left Oct. 19 as cured of cancer of the breast. She is happy. Some day all will awaken to the real facts and ministers locally will spend their time studying proper sermons instead of writing letters to outsiders telling them not to go to the Baker Hospital.

MCCONNELSVILLE, OHIO—folks will also rejoice and what a record—what suffering—what expense this lady has been subjected to—she had a cancer of the breast—local doctors operated—it came back—they operated again—IT CAME BACK AND ALSO ON THE NECK—they treated her with X-rays—it came back—she then came to Muscatine, Iowa—a friend told her about it—she never received the good news from a certain Muscatine minister—she stayed in Muscatine a few weeks only—left for home Oct. 17 CURED—she lives in McConneville, Ohio, her name is Mrs. J. F. Kalb—what do the editors think of that?

STILL doctors yelp about operations and x-rays curing cancer—the front pages have been filled with **CANCER IS CURABLE**—shouted by the members of the Surgeons Association—they cannot show one permanent cure by their operations unless a small lip cancer perhaps where they cut so much flesh away that they scarred the patient for life—and happened to get so much good tissue out that they accidentally cut out all cancer tissue—you cannot see a cancer cell with the naked eye, then how can a doctor see if he has them all cut out—BAH.

AKRON, OHIO comes in for good news also—Oct. 12, Mrs. Sarah Hubler, 1209 Burkhardt Ave., Akron, Ohio, went home cured from the Baker Hospital of breast cancer. Local doctors told her it was cancer and suggested an operation—she bucked at it—refused it—she is home now, the surgeons still have their operation, she lost her cancer and the Baker Hospital has it in a jar of alcohol—which would you prefer?

HIBBING, MINN.—will receive one of its good citizens with pleasure—doomed to suffer from some thing the local boys did not know a bad case of hemorrhage and fibroid tumor—doomed to die eventually of it after becoming

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SOME BANKERS ARE LEARNING

The American Federation of Labor has sent the following article to the Midwest Free Press:

Bankers have shown singularly little comprehension of the state of the public mind during the depression. Despite the appalling revelations of crookedness, dishonesty and inefficiency in banking, which have brought staggering losses to the people, the bankers have apparently believed their business would go on in the same old way. In most cases they have taken a stand-pat attitude, which was reflected by the opposition to insurance of deposits voiced at the recent American Bankers Association meeting.

Some bankers, however, are learning and have begun to understand that the people are aroused and will insist on drastic changes in banking unless banking reforms itself. Henry Bruere, president of a big New York savings bank, is one who has seen a light.

Addressing representatives of banks, trust companies and investment houses, Mr. Bruere declared there is danger of the Government taking banking out of private hands. He said the "threat" of Government banking arose from the fact that "private hands do not equip themselves to be guided by sufficiently broad conception of public needs." This, of course, was a round about way of saying that the "threat" comes from the bankers' "public-be-damned" attitude. He added:

"I believe it is true that we must now, as practical men, recognize that we are going in the next months, in the next few years, to be compelled to test what we do in banking, what we do in business by its effect on the total economic situation, upon the common good."

Similar points of view were expressed by other bankers, one of whom, Thomas R. Preston of Chattanooga, said: "Whether we like it or not, we must recognize that the Government is going to have more to do with the control of banks in the future."

These bankers are learning. They know that if banking does not put its house in order so as to serve the nation honestly and well, a Government banking system is almost inevitable.

World War Cost Us Over Fifty Billion

According to testimony at a recent congressional hearing, the direct cost to America of participating in the World War was \$50,200,000,000. It should not be thought that this entire amount is a total loss. Benefits received may be set as high as 30c, and thus the net loss to Uncle Sam of rushing to pay the debt to Lafayette, and other imaginary debts, was only some \$50,199,999,999.70. However, the incidental losses to the world of having this great peace-loving country plunge into the seething maelstrom of European politics was actually many times the foregoing sum.—Golden Age.

JUST WORDS

A lank, disconsolate-looking farmer stood on the steps of the courthouse during the progress of a political meeting.

"Do you know who's talking in there now?" demanded a stranger briskly, pausing for a moment beside the farmer, "or are you just going in?"

"No, sir; I've just come out," said the farmer, decidedly. "A member of Congress is talking in there."

"What about?" asked the stranger.

"Well," replied the countryman, passing his hand across his brow, "he didn't say."

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

NRA Acting Against Overall Profiteers

WASHINGTON—Summons have been prepared by the NRA requiring certain manufacturers of overalls and other wearing apparel to appear and answer in public hearings charges that they have increased prices on their products out of all proportion to increased costs under their codes.

General Johnson had given repeated warnings that profiteering would be curbed.

Retailers complain that manufacturers of certain specialized products have been offenders. Some retailers claim that huge stocks of merchandise were built up with the intention of forcing on them at exorbitant prices, under the claim that increased costs under the codes were responsible. These cases are being examined minutely. Manufacturers in every case will be required to justify their action in public.

DOCTORS AND SERVICE

Physicians of Telfair County, Georgia, have banded together issuing a statement that they have agreed "not to visit anyone whose name appears on the delinquent or bad pay list except for cash in advance." This is a worthy sentiment for any business man—making sure that he gets his money. But the doctors for years have been claiming they were not business men, that they were relievers of suffering humanity, often working without pay. For years the doctors have gloried in their statements that they do a great deal of work without pay. They have claimed their profession was not a business—it was something higher and finer and for that very reason they should not be bound with legal rules and regulations like an ordinary business man. The doctors' announcement added that they and their families were "on the verge of having to beg." Such a statement is ridiculous—or have you noticed any doctors and their families begging for work at the various relief agencies or asking for a sack of Red Cross flour?

REPUBLICAN ATTACK

Old Jim Watson, former Hoover leader in the U. S. senate and one of the most reactionary of Republican big wigs, is being mentioned as a possible opponent to President Roosevelt in the national elections of 1936.

At a recent speech Watson denounced the Roosevelt program and record, firing as it were the first big G. O. P. gun at the new deal. He condemned the present administration for allowing the country to go off the gold standard and declared that the constitution is being violated at every turn of the road.

The former Indiana senator didn't mention, however, that after a decade of Coolidge and Hoover the country was left in a state of economic collapse, with millions of men out of jobs, business and industry barely moving, and every bank in the country closed.

Children Under 16 Returned To School

WASHINGTON—Acting in strict accordance with NRA code provisions which abolished child labor, the local school board is ordering back to their studies all children under 16 years who hold jobs under work permits, and also the recall of "vacation permits" in every case where children are required to work more than 3 hours per day, between the hours of 7 a.m. and 7 p.m., so as not to interfere with their school work, as stipulated in the President's Reemployment Agreement. The action was taken following notice from the United States Labor Department for a report which showed that 480 such permits were issued for the school year ending June 30. All work permits are being reviewed and employers closely interrogated as promptly as possible.

NORMAN BAKER ASKS DR. MAYO FOR TRUTH REGARDING CANCER

(Continued from page one)

If he does not know, he should know. This cancer cured operation stuff on first pages, means millions to the surgeons and clinics like Mayos, and he has every right to praise the press for publishing his free advertising.

Come on Dr. Mayo and all you surgeons, give us a few hundred names of cured cancer patients. You can't do it. The Baker Cancer treatments can however, and also show cures of cases that you failed upon by causing more rapid growth of the cancer when it recurred in a few months, after YOUR OPERATIONS. To every one cure of cancer Dr. Mayo can show by operations, radium and x-rays the Baker Hospital records will show 100.

AGAIN, can Dr. Mayo or any more of those so called specialists show one thing they can do to cure disease in their clinic that any ordinary good practical home doctor cannot do? It's just waste of money to be misled by such propaganda.

If you want a doctor get your home doctor and surgeon, and if he recommends you to some clinic ask him what his split is.

None of our readers will forget the stink and public exposure of fee splitting by the Galesburg, Illinois doctors' medical association for that county. It was so rotten and the odor so strong that the County medical unit SPLIT, the honest doctors going one way the dishonest ones the other. There is more quackery in one day behind clinic doctors and famous hospitals than in private practice in six months. We might also say that interesting reading from Dr. Mayo would be for him to mention ONE DRUG that he uses which is a positive specific for any human disease. He cannot name one. Still they charge good fees for them, and continue to extract millions from the foolish public, whose eyes are still covered with wool. Now the "famous" doctor is all worked up about some Mexican radio stations.

Maybe he fears they may spill the truth to the public about the M. D. quackery and monopoly. The doctor does not need to wait to hear it from any Mexican station he can read it in cold black type in detail form by reading THE THROTTLE, a fact story of Norman Baker. It tells it all and more besides, the book that will do more to upset such things than anything yet printed. I openly challenge Dr. Mayo or the president of the A.M.A. for a debate on the subject of quackery over any chain of stations. Will they accept? The following is a copy of a letter written to Dr. Mayo, if we get a hold of the reply, we will publish it:

Address reply to Box 163, Laredo, Texas.

October 18, 1933.

Dr. Charles H. Mayo, M. D., Mayo Brothers Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota.

Dear Sir:—

I see by the press where you attended the American College of Surgeons' Congress in Chicago. I have read the press story you are reported to have given out. This story reads as follows:

"The press of the nation as it is today is the greatest existing aid in the dissemination of ethical medical education. Information presented on the front page of our newspapers concerning the progress in cancer will bring new hope to thousands of sufferers and will still the terror of a horrible death in their minds. We still are faced with a great danger from radio stations owned by unethical men who have been driven outside the borders of the United States, yet with powerful stations are continuing to broadcast English programs on medical quackery."

To even a medium trained mind the psychology of your utterance becomes known. In a smooth manner you have praised the press, which is good business on your part, as they would be sure to publish your utterance because they could pick a bouquet themselves while doing so.

Of course while you made that statement it is assumed by many that it was given for effect only—publicity for bringing millions into the pockets of you and others.

You know that your coined words are not true. The press of the nation, as it is today, becomes the greatest existing puppet of medical associations, by covering up the unethical ethics.

Your second paragraph is true. The front page stories of the medical ballyhoo from the American Surgeons' Congress will raise new hopes in thousands of cancer sufferers, and quiet the terror of a horrible cancer death. That's like jumping out of the depression on artificial inflation.

That paragraph would be more truthful had you said, "Information presented on the front page of our newspapers concerning our cancer propaganda will raise new hopes to thousands of sufferers and bring us millions of dollars, even though they must die the most horrible death from cancer, which in those cases we operate upon will cause a quick recurrence with more suffering."

The third paragraph is very true and it is this paragraph that brings this letter to you because the shoe fits and I wear it. Your paragraph would have read better and truthful as follows: "We are faced with a great danger from radio stations in Mexico, which are operated by men who have not fallen as dupes to our vicious propaganda. They are men who stand before the public eye and all sufferers as men with the highest ethics. Holding and commanding the highest esteem of sufferers. Men who have dared to step outside of the preachings of our medical associations and by so doing have discovered simple methods and treatments for curing cancer. We face a grave danger because if these men so choose to broadcast the facts from their powerful Mexican stations, by their English programs, on medical quackery, we would lose practically eighty-two million dollars per year, which we now earn from cancer patients alone in the United States, by our misleading Operations, Radium and X-ray treatments."

"The moment our quackery is discovered we will be condemned by the public whom we have misled for the past hundred years. By the public who is beginning to see that even though our false propaganda urged useless Operations, Radium and X-ray for cancer treatments, it remained convincing for years but from 1911 to 1930 cancer has risen from the twentieth to the second from the top in taking human toll. By we surgeons and doctors, treating symptoms instead of the cause, cancer will head the list within five years. The public knows that and are beginning to discredit us, therefore if the truth of our quackery is made known from those powerful Mexican stations, we stand for a loss of millions of dollars."

"We must therefore on all occasions brand these ethical men operating these powerful stations as quacks, unethical grafters and such, in an attempt to prejudice the public against them and their tried and proven treatments, as well as their honest propaganda."

That would be better sounding to the public Doctor, and Please turn to page twelve

ORGANIZED LABOR CHIEF SAYS BIG CORPORATIONS FIGHT NRA

WASHINGTON — Charges that great corporations are striving to defeat the collective bargaining section of the National Industrial Recovery Act has been laid before Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator, by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor.

Material submitted to General Johnson included two-score or more of documents, which President Green declared constituted "definite evidence of astonishing evasions of the law by great employers, some of them so bold and hostile to the letter and spirit of the law that I am certain the Administrator must take immediate and drastic action."

Dupont Plan Is Typical

Among the documents were many that show that corporations are forming or seeking to form company unions and to force their employees to join. Typical of the "company union" schemes was one submitted to its employees by the E. I. Dupont de Nemours and Company of Delaware and subsidiary companies. The plan, as detailed in a pamphlet, provides for the election of "Works Councils" in each plant, consisting of representatives appointed by the management, an equal number of representatives elected by the employees, a chairman elected by and from the membership of the "Works Council" and a secretary named by the management but having no vote.

The Dupont plan sets forth that the company "shall provide suitable places for meetings of the 'Works Council' and its committees." Another provision says that employees attending meetings of the "Works Council" or any of its committees shall receive their regular pay while absent from work, "for such time as they are necessarily absent from work for these purposes."

Plans Violate Law

"These provisions," Green said, "together with that for company representatives on the 'Works Councils,' brand them as in no sense bona fide employee representation and at variance with the collective bargaining section of the Recovery Act. The law in Section 7a guarantees the right of employees to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and further provides that they 'shall be free from interference, restraint or coercion of employers of labor or their agents, in the designation of such representatives.'"

A plan of "employee representation" proposed by the Mellon-dominated Aluminum Company of America and its subsidiary companies is very similar to the Dupont plan. "Works Councils" set up under the plan would be composed of elected representatives of the employees and an equal number of appointed representatives of the company. As in the Dupont plan, the Aluminum Company specifies that the company shall provide meeting places for the "Work Councils" and shall pay employees for the time spent at meetings.

Plans similar to the two just mentioned and included in the documents were offered by Remington Rand, Inc., Ilion, N. Y.; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, RCA Victor Company, Camden, N. J., and many others.

The same kind of move was made by the Pharis Tire & Rubber Company, Newark, O.

"A few months ago we investigated the 'Factory Council' idea of the United States Rubber Company plant at Detroit, and have now practically completed a similar plan for the operators of our company. . . . The plan is now used to perfection in many large rubber and automotive industries and is daily gaining merit."

Commenting further on the

material submitted to General Johnson Green said:

"The documents offer clear evidence that employers all over the nation are doing their best to encourage a spurious form of 'employee representation.' Most of the plans provide for company representation on the joint committees or councils. They also provide that the committees or councils shall meet on company property, during working hours, and that employees attending shall be paid for their time."

"Of course no real trade union would do business that way. Trade unions meet outside working hours. They do not meet on company property. There are no representatives of the employers present at these meetings."

"It is absurd to think that employees are organized of their own free will, as provided for in Section 7a of the Recovery Act, when they meet under conditions established by the company union plans. The 'employee representation' plans are frauds from start to finish and labor holds they are in direct violation of the law. We shall continue to fight them, pointing out that they have nothing in common with trade unions organized by voluntary action of the workers."

PUBLIC UTILITIES OFFICIAL ADMITS \$132,000 ROBBERY

CROWN POINT, Ind.—Howard W. Duncan, former assistant treasurer of the Northern Indiana Public Service company, in the Criminal court at Crown Point Tuesday admitted embezzlement of \$132,000, which he said he lost to racetrack bookmakers. Then his attorney, Joseph Conroy, waived a large green envelope before the judge during a plea for clemency and stated:

"The Public Service officials ought to be the last to insist that this man go to the penitentiary. I've got enough here to blast the officers and directors of that company and of the holding companies which controlled it out of the trenches."

Robert G. Estill, prosecuting attorney of Lake County, directed to head the special grand jury inquiry, examined the contents of the envelopes and announced:

"This all seems to confirm the charges of Duncan and his lawyer. I have enough evidence here to convict several high officials on charges of fraud."

"Assets of the company apparently have been transferred from one subsidiary to another to keep liabilities high and assets low and support maintenance of high rates for consumers."

The charges by Duncan resulted in a special grand jury being ordered to start investigation of alleged juggling of assets by the utilities company to maintain high rates.

The inquiry was ordered by Judge William J. Murray just as the judge was about to pronounce sentence of two to fourteen years on Duncan for embezzling \$1,600 in company funds in the last six years.

"Certain high officials of the Northern Indiana Public Service Company know that I did not embezzle \$1,600, but \$132,000," Duncan asserted. "I confessed it to them last January."

"I was not arrested until June, and even then the company tried to suppress the arrest, knowing that a grand jury investigation would result in their records being seized and their fraud being exposed."

MODERN MEXICO

Little is known in the outside world of what has been going on in Mexico in the realm of national consciousness. Slowly, but steadily, the Mexican government has quietly evolved from the stage where all its efforts were toward self-preservation, to a condition where its activities are directed to improve the Nation.

During the first ten or twelve years of the New Era brought about by the Madero Revolution of 1910, Mexico was a Field of experimentation in political economic and, particularly, social ideas. The Constitution promulgated in February 1917, unequivocally condensed the aspiration of the Mexican people; it was a Magna Charta of governmental theory; a new departure, unquestionably, but mainly a compilation of the untested ideas and ideals of the intellectual leaders of the revolutionary movement. Subsequently, came the regulation of the different articles and a set of new codes supplementing the law. Finally, we behold the operation of the system.

In 1925 Plutarco Elias Calles became President of Mexico and an important change took place. Before Calles governing Mexico was a problem; since Calles it has been a program. Three goals were set; the education of the masses; internal communications; irrigation. Results: six thousand rural schools in 1928; an extensive net of automobile highways; five huge dams increasing by fifty per cent the arable soil of the nation.

Before finishing his presidential term, Calles got together every political and military leader of Mexico and addressed them in sharp, strong, thundering terms. It was a memorable speech. "Since time immemorial—he said—Mexico has been ruled by individuals; from now on Mexico is to be governed by institutions."

He could have been re-elected with ease. Many people wanted him to stay in the chair at least for another term. He refused, flatly, categorically. Thus he moved a step higher in the esteem and respect of his people. By declining to become President again, he became the "ad vitam" chief of the revolutionary leaders, the Pontifex Maximus of Revolutionary Party.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

Continued by
Public Demand to
November 12
**WORLD'S
FAIR**

About 1 Cent
Per Mile

In Coaches—10-Day Limit
It's not too late. See this
greatest of all spectacles.
Consult us today.

E. FERGUSON, Agent,
Muscatine, Iowa

The
MILWAUKEE
Road

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Price Favoritism Charged Against Big Tire Company

WASHINGTON — The contention of small tire dealers that rubber companies have sold tires more cheaply to big distributors has brought from the federal trade commission a formal charge involving the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. and Sears Roebuck & Co.

The complaint said the rubber company was selling its tires at a lower price to the mail order house than to other customers.

P. W. Litchfield, president of the rubber company, said he welcomed the commission's charge and that "he expected to prove that no law has been violated."

The commission's complaint based on the Clayton act, said Goodyear, "has, since May 1, 1926, discriminated in price, and is now discriminating in price, between the different purchasers of its said products by allowing said Sears, Roebuck & Co. a lower price than given or allowed other purchasers competitively engaged in said line of commerce and also by giving and allowing said Sears Roebuck & Co. certain secret rebates or discounts from said price in the form of cash and valuable stock bonuses."

FARMERS' SONS

Editor Walter P. McGuire of the Southside Virginia News of Petersburg, Va., would keep the farm boys on the farm. He thinks that much unemployment is caused by the trek to the city and that the sons of farmers should themselves be farmers.

The answer that might be made to Mr. McGuire is that there often isn't any more opportunity on the farm than there is in the city. And the economists tell us farms are already producing too much and should cut it down. How can this be done by increasing the supply of workers on the farm and diminishing the number of workers in the city to consume the products of the farm?

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UNCLE SAM LOSES NINE MILLION TAX

WASHINGTON — Federal taxes of \$9,000,000 assessed against the estate of the late James B. Duke of Somerville, N. J., who died Oct. 10, 1925, were disallowed this week by the Supreme court in a 4 to 4 decision.

A majority is necessary to set aside a decision by a lower court. Chief Justice Hughes did not participate.

The estate taxes were assessed on two trusts made by Duke for the benefit of his daughter, Doris, Duke naming himself trustee.

The commissioner of internal revenue held the two trusts took effect at Duke's death, and were taxable under the revenue act of 1924.

Land Bank Officer Given Prison Term For Embezzlement

CRESTON, Ia. — J. W. Goodsell, former minister, was sentenced to nine months in jail and fined \$500 by Judge Charles Dewey Monday for embezzlement.

Goodsell, embezzled principal and interest paid on mortgages held by the local branch of the Omaha Federal Land bank, of which he was secretary.

PASS IT ALONG

If you agree that exposes of Big Business crookedness such as those given in the Midwest Free Press are needed in America, pass this paper along to a friend or neighbor. You can mail the Free Press anywhere in the United States for a two cent stamp. Just wrap it, address and mail.

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As We See It

CITY WORKERS AND FARM PRICES

"Farm prices must advance from their disastrously low level—to insure not only farmer's prosperity but the prosperity of city workers whose employment and wages are vitally affected by the farm market for their manufactured goods."

That sentence from the October 12 bulletin of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration should be memorized by every one of our politicians, big business men and half baked economists who are trying to restore decent living conditions to millions of Americans suffering from a man-made depression, but apparently overlooking fundamentals.

The futility of their efforts without an adequate program for increasing farm prices is becoming more evident daily. The NRA and other recovery efforts have been monumental in their scope. Billions have been spent through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to aid banks and industrial corporations. The best brains and the most expert organizers of the nation have united behind the inspiring leadership of President Roosevelt to bring us back from the depths, and their work has been phenomenal.

But what has been the net result? There are still 11,001,000 jobless with prospects that winter will add another million to that roll, according to the estimates of the American Federation of Labor, always conservative in employment matters. Federal and state relief agencies are preparing for a winter of welfare needs at least as bad as last.

And so it seems our troubles will stay with us no matter what we do until we eliminate one fundamental evil—ruinously low farm prices. Of course there have been complicated moves to help farm prices, but they have all been stamped with the bungling of bureaucracy. Every one of them calls for a new army of federal employees all paid with the taxpayers' money.

Perhaps they will succeed, but it would be much easier to bring farm prices back to their rightful levels by the cost of production plan.

DICKINSON AND MURPHY

By Their Deeds Shall You Know Them

A comparison of the records of our two Iowa senators on some important votes in the last session of the 73rd Congress is significant. It shows how the interests of the voters are being cared for by our elected representatives.

The Senate passed a bill limiting employment in industry to 30 hours weekly. The bill was in the interests of every working man in the United States, but it was not reported out of a House committee for action. Murphy voted for it and Dickinson voted against it.

Practically every militant farm group in the country favors cost of production for the farmer. Thousands of farmers believe they will never get out of their economic morass until they are guaranteed cost of production. The cost of production amendment to the farm bill was defeated by the Senate. Senator Murphy voted for it and Senator Dickinson voted against it.

A general sales tax is simply another move to take taxation off those best able to bear it and pass it along to the poorest of the poor. The Senate defeated the sales tax proposal, Dickinson voting for it and Murphy against it.

The National Industrial Recovery Act gives every working man the right to organize and join his own union. A proposal to amend to law to legalize the iniquitous company union system failed in the Senate, Senator Dickinson voted for

it and Senator Murphy against it.

There is no doubt that some government employees are paid higher salaries than they would be in private industry and in addition have the security of continued employment which most government jobs allow. But the recent salary reduction for the lower paid government workers in many cases were unjust, worked unfair hardships and should not have been approved. An amendment to exempt employees receiving less than \$1,000 yearly from the pay cuts was defeated by the Senate. Senator Murphy voted for the amendment and Senator Dickinson voted against it.

Approximately 500 million is paid out as interest yearly on state, county and federal bonds. This money must come from taxation, but the interest payments are exempt from tax. Tax economists for years have been advocating taxation of such securities and the Senate passed such a bill although it was later killed in conference with the House. Senator Murphy voted for the bill and so did Senator Dickinson.

Federal income tax returns are secret. Many are encouraged to evade such taxes for secrecy encourages and helps them in evading their obligation. The Senate passed an amendment to make such tax returns public although this was later defeated in conference. Senator Dickinson voted in favor of publicity and Senator Murphy voted against it.

These measures were representative of the work done by the special session. The score card is clear. Senator Dickinson on five occasions voted against what seemed to be the public interest. Senator Murphy on one occasion voted against a measure which seemed to be in the public interest.

Senator Dickinson comes up for re-election in 1936. Iowa voters should remember his record.

IOWANS FACE UNJUST TAX PROPOSALS

The proposed net income and retail sales taxes for the state of Iowa are slowly but surely being pushed along their ways to enactment, and will be stopped only if the voters of the state organize to block such damnable legislation.

The small property owner is being tempted to support the proposed taxes on the theory that such taxation will reduce his own taxes. Nothing of the sort is true. Workings of the state sales tax and the income tax for political subdivisions of federal government show they relieve the heavy taxpayer who is already evading just taxes.

New York state has had an income tax for years, but the small property owner pays as much if not more there as he would in other states. The province of Ontario has had a sales tax but the small property owner gets no benefit from it.

It is significant that owners of some of the largest fortunes in the nation are supporting a proposed national sales tax.

The path of real tax reform leads not to additional forms of taxation with their needs for more tax paid employees but to simplification and enforcement of our present tax system. Collection of just taxes from the Mellons, Morgans and Rockefellers which was the intent of our national income tax law will relieve the need for these picayune, petty, nuisance taxes to be paid by the small wage earner and small business man.

While the subcommittee of the state legislature studying tax revision is reported to favor the sales and income tax proposals, it has not declared for the proposed net income tax on corporations. That means the single wage earner making over \$600 and the married couple earning over \$1,200 may have to pay a state income tax while the corporation earning millions will have no additional tax burden. Indeed, the corporation may have smaller taxes through its tax burden being assumed by thousands of small wage earners.

The way for the people of Iowa to stop this plan is to advise their elected representatives in no uncertain terms that the sales and income tax plans should be killed. You can be sure the big corporations have made their desires known to the state legislators.

HOW ABOUT IT, JOHN?

"The basis of liquor control must be to eliminate the private profit," says the latest of the several broadsides sent to newspapers by those who have conducted a survey sponsored by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. It is not often we have the pleasure and privilege of agreeing with Mr. Rockefeller, but this time he seems to be on the right track.

But why not go on? How about eliminating just some of the private profit in the selling of oil and gasoline in this country? If some of the big profits made in such business were abolished, the independent business man trying to make a living selling oil and gasoline might have a chance of survival, the poorly paid army of gasoline station attendants might have enough to support families decently, the consumer might be able to get additional enjoyment from his car and Mr. Rockefeller might not have so much money to contribute to political parties.

How about it, John?

WELFARE SCANDALS

Will Stink To Heaven

"Who are the 15,000,000 citizens who must be cared for during the winter? They are carpenters, bricklayers, artisans, architects, engineers, clerks, stenographers, doctors, dentists, ministers, farmers—the finest people in America.

"What has happened to these families? They have lost their jobs, used up their savings, cashed in their life insurance policies. The landlord has shut down on the rent, the grocer won't give them any more credit, and they cannot borrow from friends or relatives.

"The terrible mental suffering of these fine citizens is an unspeakable tragedy. There is nothing nice about this relief business from beginning to end. I don't like it, and you may be assured that the unemployed like it a lot less. The vast majority want work, not relief."—Harry L. Hopkins, Federal relief administrator, in a radio broadcast.

That is all fine sentiment and no one with the slightest humanitarian instinct can oppose our efforts to help the unemployed. Unfortunately our welfare and relief work in most communities has gotten into the hands of politicians, grafters and incompetents who would be unable to make their fine salaries in any other line of endeavor.

Because the taxpayers can stand no more gouging to pay wages of superfluous "relief" experts and because the public is too disgusted with welfare inefficiency to contribute as it used to, most of our relief funds today are coming direct from the federal government. And like other huge government grants of the past, the administration of that money is developing into what will some day—when the facts are fully known—be one of the most stinking scandals of our history.

Because most of the money is coming from the federal treasury—more than \$115,000,000 for the three months ending October 1—little attention is being paid to welfare work by those who are fortunate enough to escape being "welfare clients," but the taxpayers will have to pay for this sooner or later.

And what will they be paying for? For high salaries and involved bookkeeping, reports which few can understand, no itemized, published lists of expenditures, insults to American citizens whose only crime is they want work and cannot get it, large expense accounts for penny politicians and self styled "welfare experts" to innum-

erable "conferences," petty graft and subterfuges to hold votes, and worst of all, cruelty and disregard for the suffering of many who actually are in want, hunger for babies whose parents have no influential friends to "okeh" grocery orders and petty tyranny by pinhead politicians such as the Muscatine County Board of Supervisors.

There is an evident disinclination by those having anything to do with welfare work to accept full responsibility for what is being done. The game of "passing the buck" has been perfected by practice by the welfare crowd. And well, they might disclaim responsibility for some of the nonsense and waste they are perpetrating in the name of charity. The day is coming when their follies will be exposed. But meanwhile 15,000,000 Americans and their families are suffering because of their ineptitude and worse.

INFLATION

One of the biggest reasons why times are hard is because huge sums are locked up in government bonds, interest for which must be obtained from government receipts. Most government receipts are taxes. Whether we own property or not we must pay taxes although some Americans neglect entirely the fact that every tax is passed along to the consumer whether the consumer is paying rent or buying a pack of cigarettes.

There is plenty of money in our United States, but unfortunately the bulk of it is controlled by a comparatively small number of persons. As proof of this consider the recent government offer of \$500,000,000 in bonds. The issue was oversubscribed almost \$1,500,000,000.

More than 20 billion dollars are isolated from productive work in this country by being "invested" in government bonds. These bonds and the tremendous interest derived from them are exempt from federal taxation. Naturally wealthy persons wishing to evade their tax obligations look upon government bonds as a legal means of such evasion. Cash and interest from other sources are usually taxable.

Many of our wealthiest citizens have been accused of huge government bond holdings to evade their taxes.

If the government were to print \$10,000,000,000 in greenbacks and redeem that amount of government bonds, the bond holders would not lose a penny. Instead of ten billion dollars being dormant in bonds it would be ready for circulation.

Owners of the ten billion cash dollars would either have to invest the money in some profitable enterprises or see it diminish as expenditures for food, shoes, yachts, trips to Europe, potatoes, bread or other necessities and luxuries. But wise owners of the ten billion dollars would want to invest their money where it would bring them dividends or interest. Instead of the banks and their affiliates controlling lending of money, there would be money available for lending to any legitimate enterprise.

A farmer, refused a loan by a bank whose policy was to deflate farm land values might very well borrow some of the ten billion dollars from an individual. A small business refused renewal of his loan by a bank might very well pay off the bank with another part of the ten billion.

Naturally the banks oppose inflation. Naturally the big newspapers controlled by bank interests print intricate theories and unfair cartoons deriding inflation. Naturally they picture anyone favoring inflation as a demagogue. Naturally they depict the aftermath of inflation as chaos.

Actually many of those termed "inflationists" today are no more than reflationists. They do not seek debasement of money to the point where a dollar will buy but ten cents of what it will buy today. They simply suggest cheapening money to the point it was a few years ago. They do not believe it equitable that a bond holder drawing a steady \$10,000 yearly interest should be able to buy twice as much labor, ciga-

rets or pork as he did a few years ago with the same money because of deflation while the hundreds paying that \$10,000 in taxes must give up twice as much labor, corn or hogs to pay the interest.

Of course the bond redeeming plan is only one of many by which reflation can be accomplished. The NRA and the farm processing taxes and other administration measures now being worked out may accomplish about the same results, but their results are doubtful and they will still leave the evil of tax exempt securities.

ARE FARMERS LAZY?

Some People Say So

Among our misguided citizens are those who believe—or obstinately insist—that the farmer's troubles could be solved if the farmer would go back to what these misguided individuals call "the good old days."

To these theorists with their home made economic ideas, "the good old days" mean a return to the time when farmers took their children out of school at an early age to work them on the farm, when farm homes were relics of pioneer days with the conveniences of a log cabin, when the farmer's wife made much of the family clothing and before radio, truthful publications and decent transportation gave the farmer much opportunity to know what was going on in the world beyond the immediate ken of his own neighborhood.

The insistence of the Free Press that the farmer is entitled to better treatment than he is getting at the hands of our politicians finds little favor with these theorists. Many of them will argue with apparent seriousness that "the farmer can get along fine today if he will only work." Then they will cite the cases of a few farmers who are apparently prosperous, and dismiss the plight of other millions with the bland statement that any farmer who needs help today is lazy, incompetent or a fool.

These theorists' idea of the way to regain farm prosperity is for the farmer to work as many hours daily including Sunday as he is physically able. The ideal farm household—according to these theorists—would include five or six strapping sons of the farmer with at least

two well developed daughters all of whom would be engaged in labor just as strenuous as the farmer himself. The entire family should forget "newfangled" notions such as high school for the children, a radio and the small leisure time to enjoy it, water systems for farm homes and any kind of illumination except kerosene lamps. Of course, the farmer might be allowed an ancient model automobile, but his visits to neighbors or trips to nearby towns would be few and far between.

It may be pertinent—or perhaps just amusing—to note that those suggesting this type of life for the farmer are usually living in small towns or cities enjoying every convenience of modern life and often making excellent livings from a small amount of mental or manual work.

But let us consider what might happen if the poppycock of these farm "experts" were put into effect. Let us forget that 18 cents a bushel for corn is below cost of production, and let us assume that it should be the standard price and that the farmer should be glad to get it and work like a slave to produce more and give him little time to spend money for anything except absolute necessities. Let us forget that the farmer is as much entitled to economic security as are other elements in our population.

It would not be long before the grocers would wonder why their flour sales were falling off. It would not be long before more automobile dealers would be facing the bankruptcy now confronting many of them. It would not be long before the hardware dealers would be in even worse predicaments than they are now. It would not be long before the theorists' jobs might be lost or their pay cut because a great body of consumers—the farmers—had ceased buying.

Then we might hear the theorists crying for a change in the farmer's status.

FARM INCOME GAINS

But Means Little

Gross farm income will approximate \$6,360,000,000 this year, compared with \$5,143,000,000 in 1932, assuming a continued improved demand for farm products the remainder of this year, according to a preliminary estimate by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The estimate is made up of \$6,100,000,000 from the sale of farm products, plus at least \$260,000,000 in rentals and benefit payments by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

All of that is good news if true, but even so it will mean little to the farmer faced with commodity price increases far greater than the gains registered by farm prices. And unless livestock prices go up within the next few months, the gross income for livestock will not be much different from what it was in 1932.

Although prices of farm products have seenawed in the last several months and are some higher than they were, the differential is still far from being large enough to give the farmer an even break. Gross income of farmers needs to be brought to far higher levels.

CORPORATION SALARIES

Acting on a resolution introduced by Senator E. P. Costigan of Colorado and passed by the Senate, the Federal Trade Commission is asking 2,000 corporations for a full statement of the salaries, commissions, bonuses, fees and other compensation paid to their officials and directors. These are the million dollar corporations, mostly listed on exchanges. The Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Power Commission, the Federal Reserve Board, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation are making similar inquiries, each in its own field.

This is one of the most important and best thought out moves that has been made in any part of the Federal government. It goes to the heart of things.

Too often, "management" mulcts both the public and its own stockholders. Eugene Grace got a bonus from Bethlehem Steel of more than \$1,600,000 in a single year. George Washington Hill took for himself more than \$1,000,000 a year in bonus and salary from the American Tobacco Co. Workers for these corporations and the public both must bear the cost of these outrageous charges.

The step in reforming this vicious and gigantic evil is to make a blue print of it. Senator Costigan's resolution has started this work—and to judge by the cries of anguish going up from Wall Street, it is started right.—From Labor.

Our Platform For The People Is:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. Less taxation. | 6. Return of river transportation. |
| 2. Fewer State Commissions. | 7. A cleanup of some state institutions. |
| 3. Universal school books. | 8. More efficiency in public offices. |
| 4. Equity for farmers. | |
| 5. Lower freight rates. | |

MID WEST FREE PRESS

Established 1930

J. R. CONNOR, Jr., Editor

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General Features and Hints for Women

OUR READERS' COOKING

Tomato Relish

1 peck green tomatoes.
Slice tomatoes day before and sprinkle them thoroughly with salt, not heavily. In the morning drain off liquid.

One dozen onions (good sized) sliced coarsely.
Take a suitable kettle and put in layer of sliced tomatoes, then of onions, each layer sprinkle the following spices:

6 red peppers, chopped coarsely
1 cup sugar
1 tbs of ground allspice and cinnamon and cloves and mustard

Turn over three pints of vinegar, enough to completely cover them.

Boil until tender. Jar and seal. The spices and everything excepting the vinegar can be mixed together in some convenient pot or jar.

Mrs. Joseph Kelly
146 W. Ferris,
Galesburg, Ill.

Corn Bread

1 1/4 cups white flour
2 cups corn meal
4 tablespoons sugar
2 eggs
1 teaspoon salt
2 cups sour milk
1 1/2 teaspoon soda
4 tablespoons melted butter
Mix and sift white flour, soda and salt and stir into the sour milk, add corn meal and sugar, eggs well beaten and then the melted butter. Bake in hot oven.

Mrs. D. A. L.
Galesburg, Ill.

Hallow'een Salad

1 head lettuce
1 cup chopped celery
1 cup diced apple
1 cup red grapes, seeded and halved
6 halves of peaches
Mayonnaise
Blend celery, apples, grapes, with the mayonnaise. Make a nest of shredded lettuce on each plate. Put a portion of the salad on each one. On this salad place a half of peach with the rounded side up. Insert two whole cloves for the eyes, place another with the large end down for the nose and a narrow strip of pimento for the mouth.

Mrs. C. U.,
Davenport, Iowa

Red Apple Salad

Make a syrup of 4 cups sugar, 2 cups water and 1 cup red cinnamon candies. Stir until boiling. Then put in eight (more or less) peeled and cored apples. Cook very slowly and keep turning until done. Cool, then stuff with grated cheese and nuts. Top with mayonnaise and serve on lettuce.

Mrs. Robt. Kriete,
Monmouth, Iowa

Banana Pudding

2 large bananas
1/4 lb. vanilla wafers
1/4 cup walnuts or pecans
1 cup boiling water
1/2 cup sugar
2 tablespoons cornstarch
Juice of 1/2 lemon and grated rind
1 egg
1 tablespoon sugar
1/2 teaspoon vanilla
Arrange bananas and wafers in baking dish, having wafers on top. Sprinkle nuts over all. Pour over a sauce made as follows: Mix sugar and corn starch, add boiling water, cook clear and thick, add lemon rind, juice and yolk of egg, cooking one minute longer. Top with white of egg and brown.

Mrs. A. H. W.,
Nauvoo, Ill.

Marguerites

Boil 1 cup of sugar with enough water to moisten, until a soft ball can be made when dropped in cold water. Pour slowly over the well beaten white of one egg, beating it all of the time. Stir thick with chopped nutmeats, and spread over salted wafers. Place in the oven until they are a delicate brown. They are delicious to serve with coffee or hot chocolate.

D. B.,
Darlington, Wisc.

Carmel Sweet Potatoes with Pineapple

2 cups boiled sweet potatoes sliced
1 cup canned grated pineapple
1 cup brown sugar
1/4 or 1/2 cup butter
Method: Put layers of potatoes and pineapple in greased baking dish alternating layer of pineapple and potatoes until all are used, also a few marshmallows cut in fourth. Then make a thin syrup and pour over the potatoes, bake until slightly brown, just before serving cover with marshmallows and bake until marshmallows are puffed and slightly brown.

Miss L. V.,
Wyaconda, Mo.

Cabbage Balls or (Swedish Kaldolmar)

1 good sized head cabbage
1/2 cup bread crumbs or boiled rice
1 lb. ground lean meat
2 eggs
Put cabbage in a kettle of boiling water and let steam for 15 minutes. Mix the meat, bread crumbs or rice if rice is used, pepper, salt, and 2 eggs together. Separate the leaves from the cabbage without breaking them. Put a tablespoon of the mixture in each leaf, roll up and tie them or put toothpicks in to hold them together. Roast the balls in lard and butter until brown. Add water and let simmer till done. This makes quite a few cabbage balls.

Mrs. A. J. Gustafson,
Moline, Ill.



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Swanky tailored suits add wings to their shoulders and show originality in the choice of their tweeds. You'll love our new wool fabrics and the accurate McCall Patterns to make them up. This combination spells sewing success.

DAILY MILK REQUIREMENTS

From one fifth to one third of the allowance for food should be spent for milk and its products, says the Bureau of Home Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. The less money there is for food, the more important it is that the whole family should use plenty of milk. It is wise to spend at least as much for milk (including cream and cheese if they are used) as for meats, poultry, and fish.

The daily quantity each person needs depends on physical maturity, the variety of the diet as a whole, and special needs, such as those of pregnancy. While most people recognize the value of milk to supply building material for the growing child, many lose sight of the fact that the adult needs protein to maintain muscular tissues and calcium to safeguard bone and tooth structure. Milk is an excellent source of protein and is one of the most important of all our common foods as a source of calcium. A generous daily allowance is 1 quart (or its equivalent in other dairy products) for every child, 1 quart for every pregnant or nursing woman, and 1 pint for every other adult. This includes milk used in food preparations as well as the milk that is drunk.

HOUSEHOLD HELPS

Sprinkle clothes evenly before ironing.

Light shoes which are too discolored to be cleaned well for next summer may be worn this fall and winter if they are dyed a darker color.

Borax is an excellent cleanser for bathtubs and other bathroom fixtures.

Outside painting should be done only in dry weather.

Try dipping the knife in boiling water before cutting cake or pie.

Laundry Lessons



KEEPING WOOLENS WOOLLY

WOOL, since it is an animal fiber, is very sensitive to extremes of temperature, rubbing and harsh soap. Great care should be taken in washing woolen garments, in order to prevent fading, shrinking or stretching.

Washing Suggestions

1. Prepare tepid or cool suds, using mild, pure, white soap or flakes. Do not take a chance on home-made soap. A little borax will soften very hard water.
2. Put garment into the suds and wash quickly by gently swirling and squeezing suds through it, repeating in fresh suds if necessary. Do not rub.
3. Squeeze suds out without wringing and put garment through several lukewarm rinsings. Squeeze as dry as possible, without twisting.

4. Spread knitted garment on bath towel and pull into shape according to original measurements taken before washing. Place another towel between front and back of garment if there is any trimming or contrasting color.

Garments made of woven material may safely be hung up. Dry in warm place; never place on a radiator or before a fire.

Small garments such as children's sweaters and adults' wool hose, will keep in better shape if tried-over forms.

DO NOT NEGLECT MINOR BULBS

The rock garden is an excellent setting for the minor bulbs, but if you are not so fortunate as to have one, do not neglect these earliest of flowering bulbs, for you need all of their glorious color in the spring to give your garden its first touch of renewed life. The scillas and crocuses make especially handsome borders.

The scillas, sometimes called squills, resemble violets very much as to size, color and blossom. But they come weeks earlier, and their tiny bulbs, which should be planted only two inches deep, will grow without much help and will last forever. Not only do the bulbs remain active, but the plant itself seeds and spreads its hardy progeny all over your garden floor. The earliest variety is scilla sibirica, a hardy bulb. Some morning next April when you get your first glimpse of their royal colors, you will be repaid a thousand times for your foresight this fall.

The crocus follows in two or three weeks. The blossom is larger and you find them in blue-purple, yellow and white varieties. If you plant them in the lawn where they will blossom in their native manner, as is so often done on English estates, you must be careful that they are not mowed down during the flowering period, or you will damage the bulbs. You must wait until the leaves have ripened before you cut the grass.

For smaller gardens, it is better to plant them in the cultivated



LARGE PATCHES OF THESE LITTLE SCILLAS MAKE VIVID DISPLAYS IN LATE APRIL AND EARLY MAY.

border, or in beds. A mass of yellow, and a mass of blue, make an imposing display, or you can set out mixed colors if you take care that an equal number of each variety is included.

These diminutive flowers need the company of many of their own kind to appear at their best, for they are so small when planted alone that they do not show up in the garden picture. The general rule for planting is to set them four times their own diameter beneath the soil. Both varieties are astonishingly hardy, and may be grown indoors in pots with as much success as in the garden.



Outside Looking In

By KAY ALLEN

PLANNING a color scheme which makes the outside of your home distinctive is well worth time and thought. Plain houses can be given added interest and houses that are overly ornate can be made to appear simpler by the use of the right colors. Then, too, wall areas that seem tiresome because of their plainness can be much improved with original window treatments.

Speaking of window treatments, window boxes painted a warm orange will add greatly to a plain buff house that has a brown trim. If, in addition to the window boxes, an orange or brown trellis is placed around the windows—either in an arch or a square—the plain wall areas will immediately become interesting. A fan or diamond shaped trellis painted green and tucked into the ground under the windows will enable you to spread your vines to good effect if you plant your greenery in the ground instead of in a box. The colors for such window decorations, of course, depend upon the colors combined on the house.

Shutters perk up a house like tons on a dress. A grey house with darker grey trim will be brightened by white or bright blue shutters. And a brown house with green shutters will have a woody, rustic appearance.

There are shutters and shutters. Some of the cleverest have saw-cut designs. Crescent moon saw-cuts on shutters the color of deep blue midnight sky, and moon vines clambering up trellises on either side of the windows is an idea for the romantic-minded. A man with the urge to travel could proclaim his hobby by having ship-saw-cuts on his shutters.

Just as a good housewife stocks up with canned goods at a sale to protect her purse, so the man of the house protects his home from wind and weather by painting when the need for it becomes apparent. He knows that nothing detracts from the value of his house as rapidly as failure to keep it well painted. He has learned that it's bad business to save money on paint at the expense of his house.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE FREE PRESS

Trusts Are Endangering American Free Speech

Free speech is being endangered by the Radio Trust of the United States. Previous articles have told how independent radio stations are being eliminated one by one to make room for more chain stations; how National Broadcasting Company, General Electric, Radio Corporation of America and other big corporations are intertwined, all working to extend the radio monopoly on the North American continent as well as seeking to broaden their power to Central and South America. Financiers control radio in the United States and misuse their great power. A combination of dirty jokes, advertising balderdash and propaganda assails the ears of radio listeners. The Federal Radio Commission's part in extending the monopoly was also shown; how the Commission's large staff of lawyers, engineers and free speech suppression experts cooperate to help the big chains and hinder the small independent station.

While the Trust has been gobbling up all the channels in sight, 210 independents have been crammed on six channels. Trust stations have more power, less interference and other advantages—all through arrangements of the Federal Radio Commission. The Radio pirates, having seized power in the United States and Canada, tried to extend their monopoly to Mexico and other countries on this hemisphere but failed.

Apparently there is little hope for radio justice from the Federal Radio Commission, but some members of Congress and other proponents of free speech have suggested abolition of the Commission. The government spends hundreds of thousands each year to "regulate" radio and the Radio Trust doesn't pay a nickel for it. But National Broadcasting Company made \$25,895,959.34 and Columbia, \$11,621,424.31 in 1932.

One way to clear the ether would be to force chain stations to synchronize—all broadcast on the same wave length. The Trust's own representatives claimed synchronization experiments were successful back in 1930, but since then they have said little on the subject—if the plan were put through it would endanger their monopoly.

The National Association of Broadcasters, Inc., mouthpiece of the radio chains in its proposed code submitted to the NRA admits its members numbering only 39.8 per cent of all radio stations control 81 per cent of the nation's radio business.

(Continued from last week)

By JAMES R. CONNOR,

Editor of the Free Press

(Continued From Last Week)

"Wherever possible an agreement should be secured giving exclusive traffic connections to stations of the corporation and its affiliated companies.

"No licenses of whatsoever nature are to be granted for the manufacture and sale of vacuum tubes.

"It is recommended that apparatus sold for amateur, experimental, and entertainment purposes differ as widely as practicable from the designs of apparatus sold or leased for other purposes. For example, radiotrons sold for amateur, experimental, and entertainment purposes should have a different base which would necessitate a different mounting or socket than would be sold or leased for other purposes. In one case this might take the general design of the Yale lock and key. Radiotrons sold for amateur, experimental, and entertainment purposes could also be of different color glass than those sold for other purposes with restrictions etched on the glass as well as stamped on the base. While in a sense such a plan is away from standardization, it is felt, and it is the opinion of counsel, that this is

the best way in which to protect our licenses and enforce our restrictions. It has the further advantage that when such designs are patented and put on the market by licensees or the corporation and can be brought into general use they will offer just one more obstacle that nonlicensees will have to overcome."

Naturally such a policy would bring complaints from independent radio manufacturers. The RCA at that time admitted its affiliations with General Electric, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., The American Telephone and Telegraph Company, The Western Electric Co., and the Wireless Specialty Apparatus Co., so the reader can see what a problem confronted the small independent radio set manufacturer. In addition to the above regulations, the RCA usually, according to the Federal Trade Commission's investigation would not sell any tubes or other patented devices to independent manufacturers unless the independents first signed an agreement in which they virtually admitted they were infringing on RCA patents, a matter then being adjudicated by the courts. Reporting on this The Federal Trade Commission stated:

"A majority of the manufacturers have refused to purchase tubes and other apparatus from the Radio Corporation under such conditions. As was stated in Chapter 1, most of the receiving sets now being manufactured require vacuum tubes for their efficient operation. Due to the tube shortage in the past, the public prefers to purchase only such sets with which are furnished the necessary tubes. The independent manufacturer is forced to purchase his tubes from the distributors of the Radio Corporation, paying therefor the same price generally paid by the retail dealer. During the tube shortage,

such manufacturers found it difficult to obtain tubes because of the inability or the unwillingness of the Radio Corporation's distributors to sell them such tubes as they desired. As a result of this condition, these manufacturers claim that their sale of radio receiving sets was greatly restricted and has been the subject of complaint by many independent manufacturers and dealers."

The RCA at that time was very particular about its dealers. Before any concern could become a distributor for RCA it had to show it had proper facilities to conduct a wholesale business and give an initial order for not less than \$25,000 worth of equipment. RCA could not be bothered with the small business man trying to get along. Letter after letter from dealers were quoted by the Federal Trade Commission to show that dealers were objecting to the RCA sales plan. Until certain patents expired in November, 1922, RCA had a monopoly on all kinds of tubes, and after that date tried to set up a monopoly for three element tubes. Stated the Federal Trade Commission of this practice:

"Independent manufacturers of receiving sets claimed that their sales depend on the public being able to purchase vacuum tubes freely and charged the Radio Corporation, among other things, with curtailing its tube production and with supplying tubes only to such distributors who either sold exclusively Radio Corporation parts and sets, or pushed the sale of such sets and parts in preference to those of competitive manufacturers, with the intent to stifle competition."

The Federal Radio Commission in some of its inept attempts to keep up with the tricks and subterfuges of the Radio Trust, often finds that some of its rules and regulations are far behind the times—as well

as the methods of operation for the Big radio stations.

For instance for years, the Commission has been claiming that it knew just who controlled all the radio stations in the country. Under the law, license to operate a radio station cannot be transferred in any way whatever without consent of the Commission. Where a station is owned by an individual this might disclose changes in ownership, but in cases of stock companies controlling radio stations it meant little. For the stock of the corporation controlling a radio station could be sold, loaned, traded or otherwise changed from one owner to another, and of course, the person or persons controlling majority stock usually control any corporation.

Radio Commissioner Lafont just found this out recently so he has proposed to follow commissioners that they adopt another regulation requiring a full report from each radio corporation, showing the present stockholders of record, together with other information. He also suggested that the Commission require reports on all transfers of stock when any radio corporation applies for a renewal of its license. The resolution has been sent to the Commission's legal department for study.

(To be continued next week)

A REPTILE PRESS

From Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier

To the people: Whenever you have a press that will not disagree, that dares not dissent, that is unanimous, that is servile to the leaders or to the crowd, you have what in Europe is called a "reptile press"—a press that is intimidated or hired or both.

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"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

Every Man Is Entitled To Earn A Living

By P. N. HODGINS
President, Federal Postal Employees' Association

In these strenuous days of National Recovery, formulation of Codes, Nationalization of Industry and general rehabilitation of our economic system, it may not be amiss to consider for a few moments the worker and his job—to get a correct idea of the connection between the man behind the machine and the big boss in the office—to evaluate the job and study the relation it holds to our economic stability.

The first thought that comes to us is: what right, if any, has the worker to his job? What right, if any, has the owner to deprive the worker of his job?

Clearly, the worker and the job are necessary, one to the other. Without the worker there could be no job and without the job there could be no worker.

Having this fundamental idea established, it follows that there must be a very close relationship between these two economic factors which are so clearly interdependent. The worker, being human, is entitled to the first consideration in a study of this problem. Being human, he is also entitled to consideration as human, as a creature of the Almighty and a brother to all mankind.

Work for a livelihood has always been the first condition imposed by nature on mankind. No phrase of our Biblical lore holds a firmer place in the minds of men, than the sentence imposed on our first parents when the Creator pronounced the words: "In the sweat of thy brow thou shalt eat thy bread."

In placing that sentence of labor on the children of men it cannot be denied that a just God would also imply, that if the worker was willing to toil he was likewise entitled to the returns of honest work in the shape of a decent living. Still, through all the history of man there runs the story of the suffering of the toiling masses. From the exile of the Jewish Nation in the land of Pharaoh to the last strike of the New York garment workers, the unceasing struggle of the worker to secure a living from the sweat of his brow is the story of industry.

Economists of all ages have universally agreed that on the prosperity of the worker depends the stability of the nation. Goldsmith puts it very forcibly into verse when he cries:

"Knights, Lords and Ladies will arise and fade;
A breath destroys them, as a breath has made;
But a bold peasantry, their nation's pride,
When once destroyed can never be supplied."

The Worker and the Job! These two are the very cornerstone of human existence and if separated neither can survive. The Job is a necessity for the production of the essentials of human life; The Worker is a necessity for the carrying out and completion of the Job.

Man is entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, according to the American Declaration of Independence. Without means for a respectable subsistence it is manifestly impossible for any one to have either happiness or liberty, and without the right to work and the assurance of a decent living from that work, it is likewise impossible for the human being to pursue these inalienable rights established by our first and greatest State paper.

The right of the worker to his job is without doubt one of the most fundamental rights that is known to man. Having this right, being thus entitled to his job, how is it that we find today millions upon millions of men eager and willing to work but who cannot connect with a job?

Leaving the abstractions and coming to the present tangle of economic conditions we will find, that the reason for the existing chaos lies in the mistaken theory that the owner should have the unlimited

control of the job, and it therefore follows that he likewise holds control over the welfare of the worker.

Capital has its rights. None will deny this fact. However, that property rights are greater than human rights, is a doctrine so repulsive to the mind of man that it falls of its own obvious falsity. Today our nation is rising from the slough of despond and in so doing we are beginning to realize, that we have been for many years drifting from the fundamental teaching of our Declaration of Independence and the greater concepts of Godly morality, and that we must retrace our steps until we again stand on the solid ground of proper relationship between the Worker, the Owner and the Job.

Every man and woman capable of work is entitled to an opportunity to work. The fact that we have brought about a condition, through increased mechanical ability and more efficient methods of control, wherein the output of the worker and the machine is so great that the worker cannot purchase his own production, shows conclusively that we have made a sad mess of our relationship between the producer and the consumer.

Add to this the fact—for fact it is—that we have allowed the abnormal accumulation of personal fortunes, so great that they in turn are devouring the very sustenance of the workers and returning nothing of benefit to humanity. Furthermore, we have made the mechanical improvements of industry, not the servants of the people but instruments for the further dispossession of their welfare. We have idealized production as a virtue in itself, and we have lost the sense of the relationship of work to human happiness!

Out of this morass we must find our way back to the sound economic policy,

that work was made for man—not man for work, that work in itself is not the end and aim of human existence, but is only the means provided for the continuation of that existence.

When we arrive at that period in our economic life which provides a saving wage for every man who is able and willing to work; when we reduce the hours of labor so as to make the supply equal the demand and give to the workers the benefit of the leisure created by the use of modern machinery; when the owner of the machines and the operator of the machines each receives his just benefits from the productivity of those machines, then and then only will the Worker and his Job be properly established and the rights of humanity be placed above the rights of mere property.

This idea of shortened hours of labor is the crux of the National Recovery Act. The terrible lesson of the Depression, the cruel suffering of countless numbers of our citizens, the near disruption of our very civilization, all these should teach us that we cannot expect to live in an industrial world where the worker must starve in the midst of plenty, and where he is constantly faced with the harrowing fear of unemployment and its attendant miseries.

If we learn this lesson, if we profit by our bitter experience and work out a system wherein the Worker and his Job will be the principal thought in the minds of our leaders, then all the other benefits of an advanced civilization will flow from this source, as surely as the pure waters of a mountain stream flow steadily toward the ocean.

"Nature, a mother kind alike to all,
Still grants her bliss at labor's earnest call."

CHICAGO TRIBUNE AGAIN EXPOSED

The tender, solicitous attitude of the Chicago Tribune toward the utilities is nothing new. It was the Tribune which made of Samuel Insull a demi-god when the now exiled utility baron sat in the seat of the mighty. Even the utility interests in Wisconsin, controlled as they are by absentee owners in Chicago, are the Tribune's pets. They can do no wrong, according to the Tribune, but those who challenge their domination and seek to protect the public interest against their greed are, according to the Tribune, reds, radicals, cranks, and demagogues.

Here is a piece of particularly false and vicious utility propaganda which recently was featured in the Tribune's columns. It was printed under a Milwaukee dateline, and purports to be a news story:

The administration's Tennessee valley scheme has become of special interest to the people of Wisconsin because through it Gov. G. Schmedeman was able to unload on the federal government David E. Lillenthal, the radical former head of the state public service commission.

"When Lillenthal was appointed to the Tennessee valley authority it was generally approved as being a break for Wisconsin. People expressed themselves as being willing to share with the nation Wisconsin's reputation as headquarters for political and sociological experiment at the taxpayers' expense.

"Lillenthal's record here was one of harassing public utilities with great furor without producing corresponding reduction in their rates or betterment in their service.

"Lillenthal was imported from Illinois by former Gov. Phil La Follette, it was commonly understood for the purpose of creating campaign thunder for the radicals. He was not too successful in this and was one of the important reasons Walter Kohler got so many more votes than La Follette in the primary a year ago.

"Before coming here Lillenthal obtained a corporation baiting training in the Chicago law office of Donald R. Richberg.

"Mr. Lillenthal's chief accomplishment in

Wisconsin was the establishment of the principle that guilty or innocent utilities must pay for their own disciplining. A law resulted which enables the commission to keep a large force digging into utility records and holding hearings at the expense of the company up to four-fifths of its gross revenues."

The misstatements in this article are so glaring as scarcely to need refutation. Mr. Lillenthal's record in this state is misrepresented and warped. Under his guidance the Public Service commission made a fine showing and adopted a technique that aroused the admiration of regulatory bodies the country over. If it was "harassing public utilities" to scale down excessive telephone rates \$1,500,000 a year to the benefit of consumers, then Mr. Lillenthal is guilty of harassing."

Even President Roosevelt recognized Mr. Lillenthal's fine piece of public service here by calling him to a bigger job—that of member of the Tennessee Valley Authority which is directing the operations at Muscle Shoals.

It would perhaps be charitable to blame the misstatement in the last paragraph of the Tribune story on a typographical error. The commission under present laws cannot assess the utilities four-fifths of their gross revenues for investigations, as the Tribune story bluntly states. The figure should have been four-fifths OF ONE PER CENT. The error of falsehood is serious and misleading enough, but the Tribune has made no retraction.

The Tribune's attitude of arrogance and ridicule toward Wisconsin's progressive achievements in government is disgusting to say the least. A newspaper that for years has been the spokesman for the Insulls, the big Chicago banks, and other forces of privilege, which has always worked hand in glove with the crowd which brought Chicago to its present sorry estate, is scarcely a fit or qualified critic of Wisconsin, where government has been kept clean and a never ending fight waged against those who stand arrayed against the public interest.—From the Progressive.

WEARY FEET

An editorial in the current issue of the Forum, referring to an article in the same issue entitled "Weary Feet," being an account of the drudgery of clerks in New York 5-and-10 cent stores, makes an illuminating point.

It shows that one of the largest companies in the 5-and-10-cent field earned in 1930, 1931 and 1932 the sums of \$3.56, \$4.24 and \$2.27 per share of common stock. In the same years, it paid out dividends of \$2.40, \$4.40 and \$2.40 per share. ***

If the company, instead of paying a \$2.40 dividend in 1932, had paid only \$1.20, or 12 per cent on par value, it would have had \$11,700,000 to distribute elsewhere. The editor of the Forum, assuming that the company has 1900 stores, calculates that every employee would have received \$308 additional for the year, or about \$6 extra per week.

What a godsend that would have been for these hard-working clerks! But what is more important, how much better it would be for our economic system.

If the NRA does not teach the lesson that wages are more important than dividends to a nation's economic life, it will fail in one of its major objectives.

The Unanimous Amendment

The Twentieth Amendment, abolishing the "lame duck" session of Congress, went into effect last week. From this time on, the Congressman or Senator who has been elected to stay at home will stay there—instead of spending three months after his defeat in Washington, carrying out policies which the voters have repudiated.

For this, as for so many other things, the country may thank George W. Norris of Nebraska; not that he fought alone, but that he led the fight, and stuck to it like a bulldog until success came. Norris has earned, not for the first time, the thanks of the nation—but what shall be said of the reactionaries who fought to keep the amendment from being submitted to the people?

The resolution for this amendment passed the Senate six times before the House was allowed to vote on it. Hog-tied by the machine formed by "Nick" Longworth, Speaker; Bertrand H. Snell, chairman of the Rules Committee, and John Q. Tilson, floor leader of the then majority, the House of Representatives was not permitted nearly ten years to express its judgment on a fundamental reform of American government!

The arrogance of this performance has never been surpassed; but arrogance is matched by stupidity. Longworth, Tilson, Snell and others brazenly asserted that the American people did not want this amendment. But when the American people got a chance at the matter, every state in the Union voted to ratify the Norris amendment; and in many legislatures, the vote was unanimous. — From Labor.

HISTORICAL NOTES

Babylon, Media, Persia and Egypt, built by hardy races rose to greatness, and then fell from the same cause:—The splendor and luxury of the few and the starvation of the populace.

Greece excelled in the arts of war and peace—but when its aristocracy, growing enormously wealthy, usurped all political power the Grecian race decayed.

Rome was sturdily built till it became magnificent—but when its patricians took all lands to themselves and operated them with slave captives, while the free-born farmers flocked to the cities for doles, the empire weakened and fell.

America has become great; its wealth is concentrated in a few hands—a few people roll in wealth and splendor; millions are starving; there is distress in a land of plenty.

What will follow?
Are the lessons of history to be ignored by us? — From American Progress.

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Midwest Free Press

Mr. Mellon's Prosperity

The Mellon-Morgan administration (mal-administration) of public affairs came to an abrupt end last March 4. For four years Franklin D. Roosevelt and his advisers will have control of the federal government.

But the Mellon-Morgan bloc is not dead. Far from it. Everett Sanders, the Mellon national chairman, is quietly working day in and day out to reorganize the remnants of the so-called Republican party. They plan to take advantage of every mistake of the Roosevelt administration and fool the people into putting them back in power in 1936.

A few more Douglasses in the Roosevelt official family and the Sanders job will be easy. Lewis W. Douglas has already made over ten million enemies for the President—and the Republicans everywhere are consolidating their lines to cash in on the affair.

In fact, it has been suggested that the Douglas blunder was not a blunder at all but that Douglas, being a natural born privilege Republican, will welcome a return of the Mellon-Morgan control of Congress.

Edward Colebrooke Miller, for many years an executive of the income tax bureau, working directly under Andrew Mellon and observing his methods daily, is writing here his observations of the party of Morgan and Mellon—the party which defames the memory of Lincoln and T. R. by claiming to be followers of those two great political philosophers.

From Plain Talk Magazine
(By Permission)

By EDWARD COLEBROOKE MILLER

Why do I vote the Republican ticket? Or, rather, why DID I vote the Republican ticket? Why did any poor man vote the Republican ticket, while the Gangdom of the past 12 years was in control?

Is it patriotism, or is it a mistaken loyalty to party, superinduced by a lot of hokum, hokey and high sounding rhodomontade continually pumped into them by the expert wielders of political machinery?

The great lexicographer, Doctor Samuel Johnson, in his original dictionary of the English language defines patriotism as the last refuge of a scoundrel. Doctor Johnson got a pension from a grateful and appreciative government of fifty pounds a year.

Charles Dibdin who wrote the sea songs which made the British navy popular was granted a pension of one hundred and fifty pounds a year. The British navy was so hated and feared that men had to be press-ganged into it. Men did not want to be unmercifully flogged or hanged at the yardarm for trivial offences.

This, you will say, is not germane to the subject the writer started out with, but is put in just to show the disparity between the rewards for real worth and those for hokum and hokey of political value.

It is notable that the Democrats have nearly always stuck up for their rank and file. There is a volume of evidence to prove the truth of this. It is also notable that the present Republican party never did stick up for its rank and file. It just considered it owned them and fed them a regular diet of hokum and hokey and Abraham Lincoln.

The latter they are mighty lucky to have to brag about, for his greatness was attributable to the man, not the party he represented.

The Best Man

The best man the Republican Party ever had was Theodore Roosevelt, a much greater American than even Washington for Washington had the men at his back who were driven out of their native land by oppression and injustice and the enemy he had to fight was composed of a deteriorated army and navy, made effete under the sixty year misrule of the mad and putrid Georgius Tertius Rex.

On the other hand Roosevelt had the strongest combination the world ever saw to contend with—American capital. This writer is not prejudiced against capital,

but against the Frankenstein monster it has become in this country.

It is granted that were it not for the most phenomenal aggregation of wealth this world has ever seen, this great United States would not be on the map today. Do not get carried off your feet by the musty old bunk about our marvellous pioneer ancestors. They were the wronged, oppressed under-dogs who, not able to fight the rotten conditions in their native land, had the courage . . . the desperate courage . . . coupled with an inherited spirit of adventure, to take a chance in a new world.

This they did and by so doing paved the way for the smart and rapacious ones (rapacious people, by their very nature, being made smarter than their fellows) to accumulate the unbelievable fortunes which have made this country what it is today.

Compare this powerful country . . . to which Roosevelt made Europe take off its hat . . . with Canada or Australia, each of these countries with the same territorial area as the United States, viz., about three and a quarter million square miles.

Since Captain Cook's day in Australia the population has only increased to about six or seven million and that of Canada to about ten million, while the United States in the same time has increased to nearly one hundred and thirty million.

You surely are not going to be gulled by the ever-repeated story that the Republican party is entitled to all the credit for this phenomenal development: it would have been the same under any party.

Party Value

The only good that different parties do

HOW DOCTORS EXPERIMENT

The learned doctors of the Rockefeller Institute put twenty-eight kittens to death; and here is how they did it. The cats were killed in pairs. The first cat of the pair was cut open crosswise more than halfway around, and the intestines were taken out. Then the entire mass of his kidneys and adjacent parts were removed and placed in a jar. That finished cat No. 1, and, as there was no further use for him, he was put to death, and could be thankful that he got away from the learned doctors so easily.

It was cat No. 2 of each pair that was in hard luck. The second cat was treated the same way as the first one, except that the whole interior works of cat No. 1 was sewed in, in place of the apparatus with which the cat came into the world. It was great fun for the learned doctors. One cat had kittens two days before this highly intelligent (?) experiment, and another gave birth to her kittens two days after such an appalling operation as having the abdominal wall cut transversely.

Of course, all fourteen of the cats Nos. 2 died, but the learned doctors could and did watch all the details of their torture to the very end, which in one instance was delayed over a month. To be sure, they learned nothing, for the good and sufficient reason that nothing is ever learned by vivisection, but they had the peculiar satisfaction, if satisfaction it be, of being able to record minutely the sufferings which they witnessed. They saw and recorded at length the refusals of food, coughing, copious discharges from the nose, peritonitis, convulsions, emaciation, enlargement of kidneys, hemorrhages, adhesions of intestines, vomiting, abscesses, high temperatures, evidences of pain, and finally death.

Does it seem to be a desirable thing to be a learned doctor and have a share in such things? It might be for the Devil and for those who have his spirit, but how a human creature could sink so low is hard to understand.—From Golden Age.

is to prevent one getting so entirely out of hand that the rapacious manipulators of political machinery would hog everything and this grand and glorious country would soon be in the pitiable condition of China and India with their hundreds of millions of downtrodden poverty-stricken and hopeless serfs.

A despotic monarchy might be preferable. One reads of an occasional good despot, or his potential equivalent, such as Haroun Al Raschid, Mussolini or Teddy Roosevelt. Moreover if a despot gets so bad that the people cannot stomach him any longer, someone kills him, which acts as a warning to his successor. But the ruling party in our United States is not such an easy thing to get rid of. It is a complex political machine luring, in fact compelling, our legislative bodies by the outlook of re-election or non-re-election and put into power by the votes of the unthinking mobosity, which while foolishly believing it is exercising its free and untrammelled franchise, is simply wheeled into line for voting purposes by the astute leaders of Assembly Districts.

Wall Street Lineup

This condition would not be so bad were it not for the fact that the two ruling parties are so unevenly matched, due principally to our age-old bugaboo of religious difference in the Democratic party. This stupid and unfair handicap makes for at least a four to one chance in favor of the Republicans . . . the Republicans

who are permanently and irrevocably lined up with the capitalistic interests and Wall Street.

A multitude of people put up a continuous howl against Tammany Hall. Who did Tammany Hall ever fleece? Nobody but the City of New York, where enormous fortunes are sweated out of the very poor and inarticulate.

This writer was sent to gauge Rockefeller's oil tanks at Blissville, Long Island, a short time before the war. He found, working there, a horde of tatter-demalion scarecrows with their rags tied on with string and their feet wrapped up in gunny sacks for warmth. He asked the foreman, an Irishman named Mike, what pay these miserable wretches got and was told that they got from five and a half dollars a week to nine dollars a week, most of them got the lower rate, only four getting the nine dollars.

He asked the foreman what could these men do if any of them were married . . . and where did they get such cheap men. He was told that most of them were married and that they were grabbed at the Barge Office on entering the United States of America as immigrants. He asked them, where could they live on such small pay and was told that they lived in a colony of miserable shacks on the neighboring swampy ground, not fit for decent pigs.

They got these jobs, not from Tam-
Please turn to page ten

INCOME TAX PUBLICITY WOULD DRIVE WEALTHY TAX EVADERS OUT OF COVER

One of the vast powers granted to the President by Congress is the right to make public names of Federal income tax payers. Such a list was published several years ago and it created so great a sensation the Big Business boys got busy and had the law repealed. At the last session of Congress the responsibility for letting the country know who do and who do not contribute to the upkeep of the Federal Government, was placed on the President.

This right is a very powerful weapon to use against gold hoarders, but according to reports in Washington, the Bureau of Internal Revenue does not want the list made public because it will disclose a wholesale number of tax evasions by some of the richest men and corporations in the country.

We already know that members of the two richest international banks — J. P. Morgan and Company and Kuhn, Loeb and Company— have failed to pay income taxes for the past several years, and other examples of "legal" evasion have been exposed to the light. These, we have good reason to believe, are but a drop in the bucket.

Rich men stick together when it comes to evading taxation and there are any number of astute lawyers who can be retained at the proper fee to point out the many loopholes in the law. Of course, the men and women who pay only small amounts can not afford such lawyers, even if they cared to, so they bear the brunt of the burden.

This is a condition which should be remedied without delay. J. P. Morgan pays no income tax in the United States, but he does pay in England. If the English government can write a law with teeth in it surely our Government can do likewise. Our trouble in the past has been that Big Business had too much to do with devising the law.

Not very long ago it was revealed that one of Andrew W. Mellon's lawyers was advising the Ways and Means Committee of the House on a proposed tax measure. He probably gave honest counsel, according to his lights, but no attorney who can find favor in Mr. Mellon's eyes is able to understand the viewpoint of the average

citizen to whom every dollar he earns means much.

There must be some means of compelling the persons and corporations with the largest incomes to bear their honest share of the Government's expenses. It is disgraceful to overburden the poor and let the rich go scot free. Yet that is the situation in the United States today.

The small income tax payers are not opposed to having their names and the amounts they pay disclosed for public scrutiny. Only the ultra rich urge secrecy.

There can be only two reasons for this attitude. They either have paid less than they should or they have evaded payment altogether. We know of several in the latter class and there undoubtedly are many more. By juggling their accounts and manipulating their stocks and bonds the men with the largest incomes have hornswoggled Uncle Sam out of his just dues.

The rich cry the loudest for protection by the Government, yet they sit up nights or hire lawyers to sit up nights devising schemes to keep from paying their honest debt to the Treasury.

The income tax evaders are the men who finance the fight against disabled veterans and their dependents. They are responsible for the heartless National Economy Act. The campaign of vilification was paid for by them with money which should have been paid in Federal taxes to the Government.

If the money were available to pay the disabled veterans without these men being compelled to file honest income tax returns no effort to repeal or amend relief legislation would have been made. The fight was started only after the Wall Street bankers and speculators had made up their minds to quit contributing to the expenses of the Government. These bankers are cold, calculating men without a spark of sympathy for the under dog in their make-up, and they will resort to any means to add to their wealth.

If the publication of those who pay and those who don't will help in any way to drive the evaders from under cover and into the light, by all means let them be broadcast so the American people can know the truth.—Lawrence Independent.

Mr. Mellon's Prosperity

(Continued from page nine)

many, but from a financially mighty Republican. Tammany gave the underdogs of its faithful, jobs at New York living rates and would make these jobs for them even if they had to tear up William Street in the financial district or the broad traffic way of Belgian blocks on the water front. What if they did make a little graft on the side. The underdog did not have to pay for it and he got a job at a living wage.

What is all this hooey about the depression, so continuously reiterated? There is no depression, except one artificially created by the money hogs, a propaganda so thoroughly well done that it is swallowed by the hol polloi as some sort of Divine situation.

Are not two turnips, two ears of corn, two, in fact, of everything, growing where one grew before and are there not fewer people to eat them on account of halting immigration by way of the quota? Then there should be plenty to eat.

Cheap Cabbage

But the writer was in Texas in the early part of 1926, in the Rio Grande Valley and he saw there, farmers selling cabbages at six dollars a ton. He wrote home to his wife in Washington, D. C., asking her what she was paying for cabbages. The answer came . . . six cents a pound. Only about twenty times as much. Who got the difference?

Then there is the money question . . . the checkers we use as a medium of ex-

change for the commodities of life. Money is scarce. Why? Because the glorified pawnbrokers called banks loaned enormous sums to the unsound and very unsafe governments of Europe and South America and sold the debts to the damned fool public by the process of floating bond issues and getting the same damned fool public to buy them. They (the banks) took their own pawnbrokers' percentage, so making their own profits and getting out with clear skirts and leaving the damned fool public with a lot of paper junk they could not realize on.

Furthermore, the machinery question wrote its sequel of unemployment. An employer employed twenty men to do some work. Along came another man who said to the employer, "I'll sell you a machine which will do all that work with one man." "How much?" says the employer. "A thousand dollars," says the second man. "I'll buy," says the employer; and he forthwith discharges nineteen men.

What becomes of the nineteen discharged men? One or two join the machine-makers; some take up bootlegging, or what have you. The remainder become the recipients of charity. (God save the mark!)

Does the one man the employer kept get any more money? Oh, no, not at all necessary. He's thanking his stars he's kept. Does the price of the commodity manufactured go down? Not so that you could notice it.

There is the beginning and the greater part of your so-called depression. The remainder is attributable to the fact that Europe, most notably England, has shown a degree of smartness superior to that of the storied Yankee of shoe-peg-oats fame, by going off the gold standard and selling sterling (depreciated) and buying our nice fat dollars.

This enables the foreigner to get over our tariff walls with his cheaply produced goods and still make a profit while the sterling countries buy from each other. This is most ably treated of by Garet Garrett in the Saturday Evening Post of April 15, 1933, under the title of 'Sterlingaria.'

Mellon Wages

It is reported that Andrew Mellon and two brothers own and control eight billion dollars, and yet Mr. Mellon, who practically owns the Industrial Alcohol Corporation, was one of the first employers to cut wages in that corporation, in spite of the fact that the Republican President, in whose cabinet he was a cabinet officer, was preaching a doctrine of "Don't cut wages during the depression."

He, Mellon, cut wages three times, two 5 per cent cuts and one 10 per cent cut? Was the President sincere in his preaching? It seems peculiar that the Secretary of the Treasury should go entirely contrary to his chief's expressed views on the subject.

The President certainly must have had a high regard for Mr. Mellon, since, when

he was threatened with impeachment proceedings by Representative Patman of Texas, he got him out of the hole by appointing him Ambassador to Great Britain at the advance age of seventy-seven.

But, reader, please take this home to yourself; you are not one of the capitalists; you are of the proletariat. Look out for yourself and do not let your greatest asset, your vote, be wheedled out of you without conning the situation very carefully. Look up Timothy 1, 5, viii, "Then if a man have not a care of his own, more especially those of his own house, he hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel."

Some of you have probably read Edward Bellamy's Looking Backward, a Utopian dream; but read Jack London's Iron Heel, published in 1907, a grim prophecy of what is to come . . . extinction of the middle class and the eventual civil war with the suffering middle class on the one side and the combination of Capital and Organized Labor on the other side. Such a war will make the World War look like two cents.

The writer could, and will, say much more against the strangle-hold which the Republican party, with its terrific pressure of the interests, seems to have on the government of this country and the complete insouciance with which it regards the welfare . . . even the life . . . of the common people.

He is one of Jack London's middle class.

Tenant Farmers Doomed?

Plans of the Roosevelt administration to "handle any farm problem" will banish at least 250,000 farmers from the land and any chance to earn a living. Well over one million persons, men, women and children will be set adrift through the south when the Agricultural Adjustment Administration begins leasing cotton land from cotton owners. The effects of the "adjustment" of one phase of the farm problem will bring increased poverty and hardship to every tenant farmer in the south.

The Roosevelt administration is planning to "lease" 15,000,000 acres of cotton land from land owners all over the south. This land will be taken out of cotton production in hopes of raising the price of cotton. But the tenant farmers of the south will pay the bill. That bill will be homelessness and hopeless wandering for 250,000 tenant farmers and a lower standard of living for those tenants "lucky" enough to be kept on farms by landowners.

When 250,000 tenant farmers are driven to the roads with their families, they will be without "living standards." Without doubt tens of thousands of the children of those tenants will suffer undernourishment and hunger as their parents wander from place to place in search for work and food. Without doubt thousands of those kids will die from the diseases and ailments which they contract because of under-nourishment and lack of proper shelter.

But the landlords will profit. Each death, whether that of a kid or an adult, will bring its cash reward to the cotton landlords of the south.

The effect of the plans as foreseen by persons interested in the problem are so raw that even bankers and business men are putting up a howl. Under the plan, the Roosevelt administration will pay the landowners from \$3 to \$11 an acre for the land leased. The land will lie fallow. The price the administration will pay is about one-fourth as much as the land owning farmer could get for his cotton if that cotton sold for a dime a pound. The landowner takes no risk whatever for that return.

Where the farm is owned by the farmer

the plan means that that farmer will simply plant less cotton.

But where the land is farmed by tenants it will mean that the landlord will tell his tenants they are no longer needed. They will be driven from the land. They will be compelled to take to the road to add to the number of homeless, hopeless wanderers. It is estimated that in Texas alone more than 85,000 tenant farmer families will be driven from the land and whatever chance they had to make a miserable living.

The life of the southern tenant farmer raising cotton is without doubt more miserable than that of any other group in America. Those who will be driven from the land will touch new depths of misery and suffering. Nor will the evil effects of the Roosevelt administration plan end with making more than a million persons homeless.

Intense Competition to Get Land

The great mass of landless tenants will compete with those tenants who stay on the land. They will be willing to farm for a smaller share of the crop. That will drive down the already miserable living standards of those on the land. Then, too, the best tenants will be the first to go. Those tenants who are in debt to their landlords from one year to another will be kept on. The man who can manage to keep out of debt will have to go. For the landlord will not turn out a man who owes him money. He will keep such tenants and drive the debt-free "croppers" to the road.

No provision is made for caring for the million persons who will be made homeless by reason of the Roosevelt administration "farm plan." They will be told to "beat it"—and that will end the problem for the landlord and government alike.

One million persons are to be banished from any chance to make a living. One million persons are to be added to the population of Hoovervilles and Roosevelt Roosts at the edge of cities. Tens of thousands of children are to be thrown upon hundreds of communities to suffer cold and sickness and hunger and the lingering death of miserable poverty.

Business men, and even bankers, in the

south who still have a lingering spark of humanity and pity, in their souls are appalled by the results which they see will follow the plan. Many of them describe the plan as a "land owners code." The Roosevelt administration will step into cotton farming as a cash competitor of the tenant farmer. The land owner will get the cash—the tenant will take the misery and suffering.

When the government rents land from the landlords it will not make any provision for wages or hours for such tenants as remain on the land. They simply will not be considered any more than will those who are banished to starvation. The homeless former tenants will create a great army of surplus bidding against the remaining tenant farmers. Returns to the whole body of cotton tenant farmers will go down.

The landlord thus stands to profit twice. It seems that nothing can stop the banishment of one million persons from their homes and their poverty-ridden livelihood. Both the landlords and the Roosevelt administration seem determined to shove the plan through. The only hope which can be seen is that increased suffering will drive the homeless tenant and the tenant still on the farm to organize and give battle to the landlords.—From American Guardian.

A NATION OF LAWBREAKERS

(Blue Mountain Eagle, Canyon City, Ore.) The United States is a nation of lawbreakers. The crime commission says so, and figures and statistics show it. It is recognized in the press, magazines, and by the man on the street. We refused to obey the prohibition law, the traffic laws, the game laws, the income tax law, or any other law. We are lawless, and legislative agencies and the judiciary and executive know this to be a fact. We now have the NRA with 2,000 intricate codes dealing with competitive business in a life and death struggle for existence, and, mind you, with a people recognized as a nation of lawbreakers. We start out by nullifying

the constitution. Even the NRA is a lawbreaker. And it is pristine puerility to even contemplate struggling and competing businesses adhering to their codes. They have violated all of the anti-trust laws, child labor laws, and income tax laws. The record shows it. Nor are they all going to obey the NRA, itself in violation of our basic law, according to our best legal minds. Fixing prices, hours of labor was never within the contemplation of the constitution. Congress alone has the authority to coin and define money, contents and value of our coins. A lawless plan, launched on a lawless nation in the vain hope that somebody might obey it. Yes, about like they obeyed prohibition. The motives have our sympathy, promulgated by theorists who strive to save the masses by building up a state socialism for capital, the money lenders who wrecked us. It would be the miracle of all the ages if a nation of statute and constitutional lawbreakers all suddenly got a change of heart and accepted the arbitrary rulings of the NRA. It would probably be fine if they would, but, baloney, they ain't going to do it. Even before the soft coal operators would sign it they got out a great surplus of coal so that they could rap it to their competitors. You can't standardize business and make all men like nuts and bolts. Business is a competitive struggle; it grasps every advantage. It has to, law or no law. It is too bad that we are a nation of lawbreakers, but we are; it is too bad that there cannot be full harmony and co-operation. The lion and the lamb might lie down together, but when they get up the lamb will be inside the lion, unless all experience is worthless and all the lawbreakers of America "got" religion like Aimee Semple McPherson.

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CHARGE BOARD OF TRADE CONTROLS PRICES ON GRAIN

The following resolution was passed by the National Farmers Holiday association at Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 22.

Whereas, the Chicago Board of Trade has been manipulating the price of grain for more than half a century and that on July 20 and 21, 1933, by manipulation they took twenty-seven cents off the price of wheat in two days and other grains in proportion and that on July 22 the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade declared their absolute control of prices of all grains and laid down rules that there should be no trading in May wheat, May corn, September oats, May oats, and rye, other than the prices laid down by the directors of the said board, and the records of the Grain Futures Act show that the names of these men who do the manipulating are kept secret and that if the names of these men were exposed to the general public, it would practically stop these manipulations, and under the law and the rules of the Secretary of Agriculture there is only one way to get the names of these men, and that is in a court of competent jurisdiction. The records and decisions of courts also show that these manipulations are unconstitutional and are directly against the interests of both producer and consumer.

Therefore, Be It Resolved by the National Farmers' Holiday association that we ask the President of the United States to direct the Attorney General to file a suit in the proper court to require the Secretary of Agriculture to make public the names of these short sellers, who are destroying the prices of grain, and if the President of the United States fails or refuses to comply with this resolution in that respect then the National Farmers' Holiday Association join in a move to expose such names.

Advises Grower To Avoid Some Buyers

"A good many of us vegetable growers spend so much time working the rows that we don't know what's going on, and when we get to town to sell our stuff we let some chiseling buyer rob us. We've got to learn to say 'NO' to these fellows, and if we add a few words telling them where to go, that will be right to the point, too."

A speaker at a South Texas farmers' meeting was hot when he talked to this effect. His heat was fully justified. Winter and early spring vegetables almost always bring good prices in the northern markets. The reason why there have been seasons when the growers received little or nothing is found in the fact that many are uninformed—ignorant of what they are entitled to, and so let themselves be hoodwinked and defrauded. This is inexcusable negligence.

The grower fails woefully in his duty to his family and himself when he toils and sweats and then allows himself to be monkeyfied by grasping individuals and consents that would gladly take the shirt off his back to make an extra profit for themselves. His salvation in this vital matter of making a living lies absolutely in his own hands. From legitimate buyers he can obtain prices based honestly upon northern demand. Usually these are prices that will bring him a fair return.

Hence it is strictly up to the grower to have nothing whatever to do with the buyer whose reputation is in any respect dubious, to turn a deaf ear to his plausible talk and sell only to buyers and shippers well known for square dealing.—From Texas Citriculture.

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JOIN NOW



ACT TODAY

L. A. Loos, Pres
Hedrick, Ia.

Southern Farmers Deny An Increase Of Buying Power

Resolutions passed at Brownfield, Texas, Oct. 5, 1933 by the Texas Farmers Holiday Association.

Resolution No. 1. Whereas, in the daily press of Oct. 2, 1933, the President of the United States is reported as saying that the farmers' buying power has been increased; and whereas, if the President made such statement he is evidently misinformed and does not know the true situation; therefore, be it resolved by the Texas Farmers Holiday Association that a committee be appointed to make a true statement to the President and show that instead of the farmers' buying power being increased it has been decreased by about 40 per cent.

Resolution No. 2. Whereas, There is running in the town of Brownfield a bucket shop in open violation of the Penal Code of the State, and whereas, there are many such institutions operating in the state robbing the general public out of millions of dollars annually and such institutions are a detriment to the agricultural interests of the State and demoralizing to society as a whole, therefore be it resolved by the Texas Farmers Holiday Association that we call on the Attorney General, the District and County Attorneys of the State to take legal steps, as provided by statute to rid the State of these bucket shops. And be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Attorney General, the District Attorney of this District, the County Attorney of Terry County and to the press.

Farm Credit Still Unsolved Problem

The Farm Credit Administration is attempting to soften the delay in handling farm loans by a lot of silly statements like this one of a Land Bank president: "We are making loans at the rate of one a minute." The Congress provided and the President ordered that \$2,500,000,000 should be placed in the hands of American farmers speedily and at reasonable interest rates for the purpose of paying back taxes and delinquent interest, re-financing their farms and restoring their working funds.

Surely everyone understood that the machinery for making these loans must be put into operation speedily, that red tape must be cut, that the bankers' vacations must be terminated. Well, everyone did understand it—except the Land Bank officials. Now they are getting busy at the insistence of President Roosevelt himself. Appraisers are being hired right and left, and the job should be done by next spring.

The Administration can comfort itself with this indisputable fact: If, and when, this 2½ billion dollars is placed in the hands of our working farmers, the Depression will be over.—Breder's Gazette.

CHINCH BUGS

Iowa entomologists say that the stage is all set for a big infestation of chinch bugs next year, that the pests will probably go into successful hibernation, and that the situation next year will depend upon weather conditions and control by burning this fall and winter.

RAIL UNION BACKS FARMERS' HOLIDAY

CHICAGO — Railway labor Monday night extended its support to the farm strike movement.

Alexander F. Whitney, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives association, in a statement issued after a conference with Milo Reno, of Des Moines, head of the National Farmers Holiday association, said his organization pledged its "sympathetic co-operation." He indicated no direct action was planned.

Whitney asserted that the railroad brotherhoods, although conservative organizations, used the strike as a last resort to better conditions which they found intolerable and that he saw no objection in farmers' using the same means.

Members of the committee at the conference were: S. N. Berry of Cedar Rapids, Ia., president of the Order of Railway Conductors; C. J. Luhrs, president of the Train Dispatchers association; James M. Burns, secretary-treasurer of the Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor; and A. E. Lyon, assistant to the president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America.

Governor Herring Delays Delinquent Tax Sales In Iowa

DES MOINES — Because of the prevailing agricultural situation, Governor Herring Saturday issued a proclamation postponing all county sales of property for delinquent taxes until the first Monday in January.

The sales originally were scheduled for December 1.

Gov. Herring pointed to uncertain financial conditions and to the fact that the legislature will convene in November to consider taxation as good cause for postponement of the sales.

Iowa Farmers Got Prices Far Below Production Cost

WASHINGTON — Iowa's production costs are 365 per cent higher than the prices Iowa farmers received in June, 1932, E. E. Kennedy, secretary of the National Farmers Union, asserts in a recently compiled index report.

Kennedy's report calls for corn at 93 cents a bushel, wheat at \$1.37 a bushel, hogs at \$11.42 a hundredweight, and veal at \$13.50 a hundredweight.

Other products and their production costs as reported to President Roosevelt are: Oats 50 cents, barley 74 cents, rye 78 cents, hay \$11.32 a ton, lambs \$12.86 a hundredweight, chickens 24 cents a pound, wool 40 cents a pound, and eggs 35 cents a dozen.

Iowa ranks 24th in land area, yet has the highest percentage of her land in farms of any state in the nation (96 per cent).

KILL THE PESTS!

Every chinch bug burned this winter will mean 10,000 fewer in the corn next year, according to Dr. Carl J. Drake of Iowa State College.

Unfair Newspapers

In this column will appear the names of those newspapers which have published discriminating articles about our association as per Section 2 and 3 of Article 13. If you hear of others, send us the clippings.

Muscatine Journal, Muscatine, Iowa.

Davenport Democrat, Davenport, Iowa.

Ottumwa Courier, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Wallace Farmer and Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Ia.

The first three are published by the Lee Syndicate, which also publishes the Kewanee, Ill., Star-Courier, Mason City Globe Gazette, Lincoln, Neb. Star and papers at Madison Wis., LaCrosse, Wis., and Hannibal, Mo.

FARM PURCHASING POWER CONTINUES DOWNWARD TREND

WASHINGTON — The index of prices of farm products on Oct. 11 was sixty-nine compared with seventy-one on Oct. 4, and of prices paid by farmers for commodities 116.5 on Oct. 11 compared with 117 on Oct. 4, according to the weekly estimates of the bureau of agricultural economics.

This puts the exchange value of farm products for commodities farmers buy at fifty-nine on Oct. 11 compared with sixty-one on Oct. 4.

This means that if the farmer sold the same amount of products on October 11 as he did from 1919 to 1914, the prices received for his goods would enable him to buy only 59 per cent as much as he bought in the 1904-14 period.

The bureau's compilation shows that on Oct. 11 the local market price of wheat was 66 per cent of the price that would restore purchasing power to pre-war parity; cotton, 61.8 per cent; corn, 48.1 per cent; butterfat, 68.6 per cent; beef cattle, 60.1 per cent; and hogs 51.7 per cent.

There has been a further sharp drop in prices of grains, cotton, and hogs since Oct. 11, says the bureau.

FARMERS WARNED

Farmers are being warned by the administration not to assign their wheat benefit payments to creditors or other parties. Such an act is a violation of the contract. The purpose of the adjustment program is to put additional purchasing power in the hands of the farmer first—then he can use it as he pleases.

Leaves are too valuable to burn, say horticulture experts. They suggest putting them in a compost pile and using them after they decay for improving the soil in the garden or flower beds.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

COST OF PRODUCTION

for farm products will not be accomplished without organization. Join the U.F.F.A., which advocates justice for every American farmer! Dues \$10 yearly. You may use produce or post dated checks to pay this fee.

JOIN THE FIGHT FOR FARMERS' RIGHTS

UNITED FEDERATION OF AMERICA

L. A. LOOS, Hedrick, Ia.,
President

NORMAN BAKER, Muscatine, Ia.,
Secretary

LETTERS FROM READERS

THIS WRITER SAYS POLITICAL FACTIONS DESPOILED PEOPLE

Dear Editor:

The political parties in the hands of unfaithful leaders, have dawdled away the liberties of the people; they have ridden the cross-currents of human woe.

It has come to be literally true that the hand of greed has no regard for the rights of the people, and the organic laws of our state are by turns made the scorned rage or the Punch-and-Judy talisman of these ghouls in human form. Not only have they used our courts to give power to their arm of greed, but they have sent soldiers to harass, intimidate and rob the individual of his property, and officers to arrogate and foreclose in total disregard of a decent respect for mankind.

Our banks have forgotten their original purpose to serve as a machinery of exchange, and have become the rendezvous of business hijackers who have despoiled an entire nation's resources.

The government has permitted groups to reach into the future, take out the people's earning power for 15 to 40 years, then permit special groups to take 70 per cent of this money for personal ends, while they spend only 30 per cent on the projects undertaken for public good.

On every side men are losing their homes, their business, their fortunes, on which they have been laboring for years, and are left in the street with no food, no support. Under our government's connivance we have seen men depress values in real property and goods to less than 25 per cent of peak value.

We have seen the man holding the investment of his labor and toil in his ten thousand dollar home dwindle to nothing, while the mortgage holder demands that an investment of a dollar secured by the property shall be paid off at par.

We have seen mortgages foreclosed; we have seen the property worth more than the judgment sell for much less; and we have seen an inequitable court allow the forecloser a deficiency judgment, which will stare the bankrupt in the face as long as he lives.

Our laborers and farmers have built the skyscrapers, dug the tunnels, beautified vast estates, filled the warehouses with cotton and elevators with grain, yet they have been left not even the crumbs that once dropped from the rich man's table.

A few individuals who have never produced anything have managed by manipulation of the laws to own everything, while the people whose labor produced this wealth now in possession of the few are out of work, out of money, out of food and clothing, and are faced with the insult of starvation, or a dole.

Billions have been spent, and are yet being spent presumably to relieve this distressed condition; but the lion's share has been absorbed by those whose greed has been the direct cause of these existing conditions. Those who most need help are receiving the least

aid, while those who least need help are receiving most of it.

It is possible yet to reconstruct and rehabilitate the nation's industries, to restore peace and prosperity in the land; but it can't be done by trying to reinstate the stinking corpse of greed.

Justice Seeker,
Toulon, Ill.

Says Supervisors Turned Deaf Ears To Taxpayer Needs

Dear Editor:

I have noted that Mr. C. H. Young, engineer has been instrumental in getting an appropriation from the government of \$28,000 for the diversion of Michael creek into river, government allotment from flood control act, of May 15th, 1928. This information was furnished by Mr. Young to the board of supervisors. Provisions of the grant are that the district furnish one third of the amount needed or \$14,000 and the right of way needed for the contemplated improvement. Which is no improvement, but an additional cost to the district and expense to maintain hereafter! I presume this means another bond sale; but there is nothing said about taking sand out of slough that Michael creek put in; by Mr. Young, which they are hollering about. Why not say a lump sum of whole cost so the people would know the cost? Plans are under way to raise this money, Mr. Young says. Also said that the proposition has been before the board repeatedly since the drainage district was established, which is not true; not half so long as the establishment of district I verily believe.

"Permission from U. S. government to install gravity pipes through levee," have no objections and is the proper thing to do; but why did the government engineers take them out when they were once in levee. Did their theory explode? Why was Engineer Young so long finding out the large saving to the district, which he says: They will eliminate the operation of the pumping plant 74 per cent, possibly so, and it is true. Maintenance cost was largely due to operation for 12 months in year. Shame on the board to permit waste and useless expense, trying to keep seep water off lakes, sloughs and ponds and second bottoms to Mississippi river; which could not be done and was silly to contemplate by any engineer.

I have talked to several taxpayers of the district and with exception of only one family they are all against this plan. Why then does the board of supervisors insist on going through with it? They will ruin large tracts of land and it is a question if they will pay enough to compensate for this damage. There have been many meetings to protest the wild projects in No. 13 drainage district but the supervisors and the engineer have all turned deaf ears to these protests. It seems it is the policy of the board of supervisors to listen only to promoters who want to make some quick money out of land and sell out before it is generally known the reclamation project would not be a success.

The Board now is buying land and turning themselves into landlords, which means hiring more useless employees to be paid from taxes. Where are they going to get the money for all this—from other taxpayers in the county because they cannot get much more from the drainage district property owners?

Also note that application for funds to retire outstanding indebtedness of the district. I don't know why the government should be asked to help pay for bad judgment and statutory law, vesting so much authority in a few men and supervisors and civil and mechanical engineer with a lot of presumed theory, is what No. 13 was blessed with that kind of executive ability on reclamation. Mr. Young speaks of a bar formed in the slough, and back the water up in district, but he never suggested to the board to remove cause that filled slough with sand. With a public road dam; with pipes practically closed in all the time. A bridge should be put there and should have been suggested by engineer and also rise the level in district; and throughout all low lands, lakes, ponds sloughs which are too low elevation to be reclaimed for farming. Which would eliminate pumping 12 months year. Taxes on this land in district have been delinquent. Reason is wasn't worth paying taxes.

W. F. Nelson,
Muscatine, Iowa

NRA "GYPPED"

Dear Editor:

Here is the way the NRA is being "gypped" by those who are supposed to represent it:

In this vicinity are three big apple orchards, employing a number of men. They pay \$1 or \$1.50 a day, work ten hours and six days a week.

The owner of one of these orchards is county agent and head of the NRA of Allegheny County.

How can a great movement be a success when it is being sabotaged in this way by those who are in charge of it?

R. F.,
Covington, Va.

Canning Factories Break NRA Pledge

One sometimes wonders what local, perishable, technical and such terms mean under the NRA.

For a cannery to agree to employ 95 per cent local workers ought to mean that they would employ the workers living in the city and adjacent farm community in which their plant is located. But "local" here seems to take in the whole state.

When the C.P.C. (California Packing Corporation, canners of the famous Del Monte Brand of fruits and vegetables (opened here this fall for a short run, it was agreed that, because this city had reduced taxes on the local plant, they would employ 95 per cent local help.

But immediately the cannery opened workers from all over the state were put on, with a handful of local people. Whole families from other cities were put on while many local families were destitute. "Technical" covered the truckers, cutters, canners, sweepers, watchman—unskilled labor as well as the legitimate technical.

An investigation followed. The local NRA head came back from the cannery and reported that all was o.k., that the C.P.C. had put on 75 per cent local help. This brought a chorus of hoots from the whole town. Local men and women standing at the C.P.C. gate for days saw outsiders hired right over their heads—outsiders who had worked for the C.P.C. in other plants and were no doubt used to slavery and were checked as "safe."

Desultory investigations follow because of local protests, but the C. P. C. only chuckled. One foreman said within my hearing: "Who the hell can tell us who to employ!"

The local papers came out, after the NRA head had made his first

Please turn to page fifteen

NORMAN BAKER ASKS DR. MAYO FOR TRUTH REGARDING CANCER

(Continued from page two)

I want to ask you a few questions and believe that you, above all, should know the answers. I ask these questions because during the last A. M. A. meeting—the last Chemists' meeting, and the last Surgeons' meeting, front pages of newspapers have raised false hopes with the public and the sufferers. They have stated that thousands and thousands of cures have been made of cancer by Operation, Radium and X-ray. That at the rate they are going cancer will soon be conquered. My questions are as follows:

1. Is it true that the many thousands of cancer cures have been made as reported from the Surgeons' Conference in Chicago?
2. If so, were these cures made by Operation?
3. If not all made by Operation, how many were made by operation, how many were made by X-ray, how many by Radium?
4. Will you answer stating positively in a straight forward manner that,

- a. Can cancer be permanently cured by Operation?
- b. Can cancer be permanently cured by X-ray?
- c. Can cancer be permanently cured by Radium?
- d. Has X-ray and Radium burned tissue until it became incurable?
- e. Does any doctor know the positive exact number of treatments to give by either X-ray or Radium?
- f. Does any doctor know the exact strength to use when giving X-ray treatment?
- g. Is the number of doses and the strength of doses of X-ray and Radium still in dispute?

5. Have you ever experimented with escharotics for curing cancer?
6. Have you found an escharotic that would cure cancer?
7. Would you be interested in sending a committee to a hospital that has for the past four years cured cancer with an escharotic and proven their cures in the District and Federal Courts, showing cured cases are still in existence longer than five years?

8. Can a cancer cell be seen by the naked eye?
9. Is a microscope necessary to see a cancer cell?
10. If you send six like cancer specimens to six different pathologists for microscopic examination, are cancer specimens so positive and accurate that you would receive six like reports or would there be a difference of opinion in their reports?
11. Does cancer return after operation if every cell is not removed?
12. Does cancer grow faster in the tender scarred tissues left by the Operation in case a cancer cell is not removed?
13. If cancer recurs when every cell is not removed and knowing the naked eye cannot see a cancer cell, how can a surgeon after opening the body ascertain if he has removed all cells?

14. It is purely a matter of guess work is it not—cut too much flesh it kills the patient, or not enough it leaves the cancer to recur?

15. Do you know of cases of cancer you have operated upon where the cancer recurred?
16. What is your percentage of such recurrences?
17. If operations do not cure cancer or causes rapid growth of cancer by disturbing a dormant mass—if X-ray does not cure cancer—if Radium does not cure cancer, then, does not that constitute the greatest medical quackery in the world?

18. If you have permanently cured patients of cancer by Operation, Radium or X-ray, in view of the fact that the press report recently says many thousands of cures have been made, will you give me the correct name and address of such patients that were permanently cured?

I assure you I will give my honest service and spend my honest money in investigating your cured patients by means at our disposal through our representatives in practically every city of the country, without disturbing your patient.

To conquer cancer requires cooperation of the drug doctors with the drugless doctors, and, an investigation of tried and proven cancer cures such as the Baker cancer treatments, as now used at the Baker Hospital, Muscatine, Iowa. You will never conquer cancer by attempting to throw dirt in anyone's front yard, such as your article has done regarding Mexican border radio stations. The men you condemn can prove their treatments and cures but the ones you uphold can not. Unless it be some common case of lip cancer where they have cut out possibly twice as much flesh as they should, knowing it could be done without killing the patient leaving them with an ugly scar or disfigured for the rest of their life.

My records of cancer cures and treatments are open to the world in comparison with any other. This comparison will show our treatments have been unequalled and when the time comes that doctors and surgeons with their nostrums, useless drugs, butchering knives, burning and scorching rays, wish to look at cancer with an open mind and not purely from a monetary standpoint, I will be glad to demonstrate how easy cancer is cured. Before 1929 you fellows all yelled, "Cancer is incurable." Since my public expose in 1929 and our success has become public knowledge, you surgeons now shout, "Cancer is curable." Using the same phrase that I started in 1929.

You have built Rochester—you have made millions—thousands and thousands have died at your place. Your undertakers have reaped a harvest and with your wealth today you can afford to give up all fallacies and turn your mind towards common sense health methods that God gave man.

The ignorance of it all is for your association to say that after fifty years of research, millions of dollars spent, millions of lives lost, that they do not know what cancer is, what causes it, how to cure it and are still spending their time on rats, mice and guinea pigs, whose systemic makeup is different from man.

Yours very truly,

N. Baker

Readers are invited to submit their views on current topics for publication in these columns. Typewritten, double-spaced letters less than 300 words written on only one side of paper are preferred. Your name will not be printed if requested, but all letters must be signed and no attention will be paid to anonymous communications.

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT HELP FIGHT AGAINST ALL DISEASE

By GERTRUDE REINSCH

Very often it is said that this or that remedy can cure the body of the illness with which it is afflicted. The patient assumes therefore that he only has to take the remedy in question and that he will then convalesce quickly. The whole medical science has acquired this error and prescribes now a medicine in case of illness of a specific organ. But in no way can the perhaps really ensuing process of healing be accredited to the medicine, but always to the whole defense-ability of the body itself.

Naturopathy has used therefore, since centuries, an entirely different healing method. Its principle is that a single organ can never consummate the healing alone when it receives any supporting remedy like medicines in the exact medical science, or teas of herbs, packs, etc., etc. Only the body alone can effect healing in the proper sense of the word, and the whole constitution of the body is the dominating factor. The physician has therefore to ascertain in every case the real cause which brought about the debility of a part of the body, or an organ, thereby letting it become defectively receptive for germs, germ agitators and other sickness-bringing influences. The causes of the various sicknesses are always different too. If the process of healing is directed so to speak as an attack upon the whole constitution, then can the cure be introduced. But here the nutrition, respectively the observing of a special diet, still plays always an important role.

For this reason it must be fully clear, which is especially the food in the various diseases that is supporting the defence-ability of the body the most, although it is not to be forgotten that one kind of food alone is never able to do this.

Of the many varieties of berries especially those mentioned hereafter come into consideration:

Grapes are good for blood cleansing, revive the nerves. Taken in larger quantities as a grape-juice, they help against diseases of the kidneys, especially kidney and bladder stones, and diseases of the intestines. Together with fresh milk they are very good for those suffering from pulmonary disease. Blue grapes are recommended for anemia while white ones are good for rheumatism and catarrh.

Elderberries contain a lot of nutritive salts. They are very effective for anemia and can be dried and stored over the winter.

Whortleberries support the process of healing of diseases of the kidneys and the bladder, also neuralgia.

Gooseberries are recommended for weakness of the stomach, indigestion and for the revival of the whole glandular system.

Bilberries are used for diarrhea and for the purification of the blood (Iron, Phosphorus).

Blackberries (Iron, Phosphates): for anemia.

Currants have a loosening effect. For scrofula and diseases of the blood eat preferably black and white currants as they purify the blood immensely.

Raspberries are excellent for constipation, for stilling of fever, the juice of raspberries serves very well, also if the monthly period is very strong. (Pure Juice!).

Cherries clean the blood; sweet cherries form new blood while sour cherries have a very favorable effect on liver and kidneys, but it is to be remembered that this applies only to fresh cherries and not to conserves.

Strawberries form new blood a great deal, clean the blood and contain iron, sodium, lime and silicates and therefore effect strongly the secretion and neutralization of the assimilation of poisons. Strawberries eaten with

cream (not sweetened) is a good remedy for liver diseases.

Of the various vegetables, the following are supporting the process of healing especially well.

Kohlrabi is peeled and grated and prepared as salad for the improvement of the blood.

Cauliflower supports the secretion of acids.

White carrots are urine pressing and are recommended for gravel and kidney disease.

Red Carrots are excellent for kidney and stomach disease and also as blood-builder when grated and prepared as salad.

Celery strengthens the nerves, its bulb and stem as well as the leaves purify the blood.

Sauerkraut, when eaten raw, kills the germs in the intestines, stomach, liver and kidneys. A sauerkraut cure is recommended for those suffering from anemia, gout, rheumatism, pulmonary diseases and weakness of the intestines. If suffering from cancer or ulcers of the stomach, the healing process is greatly favoured by taking every hour a table spoon of sauerkraut juice, diluted with six table spoons of fresh water.

Tomatoes are good for patients suffering from cancer and liver diseases, also for diseases of the intestines. Use only ripe and non-spotted fruits.

Cucumbers further the activity of the liver if they are eaten with the skin.

Radish secretes the poisons of the body and has a favourable effect for diseases of the bladder and liver.

Horseradish cleans the kidneys, the stomach and the bowels. It is to be prepared with milk and not too much is to be eaten.

Garlic is cleansing to the whole body if taken raw.

Onions renew the cerebral substance, revive melancholics, help those having a weak stomach, is pain-soothing in colds, inflammations of the throat and in mucus.

Rhubarb is a food for constipation and rheumatism.

Beets and Spinach are excellent for anaemic children.

Lettuce salad and endives should always be eaten as they keep the body fit and healthy.

Mashed potatoes are specially recommended to lean persons and those affected with lung trouble. — From Nature's Path.

HOSPITALS BURDEN TAXPAYERS

"Inhuman treatment of the sick and injured, gross neglect of duty to the poor, and other violations of the laws of humanity" are bringing the Hospitals of New York into the limelight of public criticism. The writer speaks as if the "startling facts" were something new. Those acquainted with the average hospital know this as an old story. In fact, the real truth regarding conditions and practices in hospitals can never be told because of the conspiracy of silence imposed upon nurses and attendants. The victims themselves are mercifully anesthetized or die under the operation and so they are not able to tell what happened. — From Nature's Path.

WHY BE SICK? WHY GROW OLD?

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SUGAR FACTS

The following articles are condensed from a book recently published, with the findings of many notable dietitians on this subject, exposing some vitally important facts about the manufacture and true nature of refined sugar in its effect on health.

First, in the process of manufacture, sugar becomes devitalized, demineralized and robbed of all life giving qualities.

Commercial sugar is made from cane sugar and sugar beets. Cane sugar is preferable, but to protect "home industries" beet sugar is mostly used and its manufacture is described as follows:

When beets are received at the sugar factory, the tops and part of the neck are removed to free the beet of the mineral matter it contains, as it interferes with sugar crystallization, which also begins the robbery of the precious salts and vitamins.

The beets are then washed and the juices extracted by the diffusion method, which consists of cutting the beets into very thin slices and running warm water through them until the sugar is dissolved and passed off through the water.

When the juice emerges from

the beet it is as black as ink, then lime or carbon dioxide is added to devitalize and precipitate the coloring matter till the clear juice remains. It is then centrifuged, or twirled around, until separated into molasses and raw beet sugar.

This raw sugar is then heated to the extent of destroying every atom of organized life substances it contained, and more strong inorganic mineral chemicals are added, such as acid calcium, phosphate, phosphoric acid, and milk of lime, to make it more white.

Then blood albumen from the slaughter houses is used to carry away any suspended protein which may remain and bone black or animal charcoal is used as a filter to further "purify" this mixture.

The sugar is again boiled to separate it from the syrup and the last touch of its ghastly whiteness must be added with a strong bleaching agent such as blue water, before being dehydrated for crystallization.

This is the true process of first grade sugar, but it is even worse with low grade sugars which are extracted from the molasses by-products by the action of stronger chemicals such as lime and barium hydroxide. The molasses is used in gelatine, jams and many

baking products which are all injurious to health.

Commercial sugar represents the ultimate extreme in food degeneration. Merely to call it a starvation food is putting it too mild. The term food is entirely a misnomer. Sugar is the most injurious production in our national dietary with no exceptions and under every possible condition or combination that it can be used.

TOO MANY TONSILS REMOVED

The Journal of the Indiana State Medical Association has said: "Physicians without any training of any kind whatsoever are attempting to remove tonsils and adenoid tissue, with the very natural result of mutilating many throats, to say nothing of performing the operation in instances where it is not indicated. The amusing feature of the proposition, and one that is making the public skeptical, is the fact that it is such a regular feature with some general physicians who are attempting tonsil surgery to advise a tonsil and adenoid operation in every child, that they frequently advise such operations when no tonsils are present, the child having had a tonsil operation done previously in a very skillful and efficient way."

Dandelion is good for the cure of liver and spleen diseases.

Constant dropping is said to wear away a stone, so the owners of any stones that are under the stock market should watch out.

CANCER

HEMORRHOIDS (Piles) VARICOSE VEINS

Treated Without X-Ray
Radium Or Operations

To protect patients and public from "quack" statements we invite investigation to prove that the methods used at our hospital in the treatment of cancer, hemorrhoids, varicose veins, kidney bladder, prostate glands, fistula, asthma, gall bladder, and rheumatism have proved successful without operations, radium or X-ray. Facts, data and records have been carefully compiled in an interesting booklet. Send for it.

FAMOUS BAKER CANCER FORMULA AND TREATMENT

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT TREATMENTS

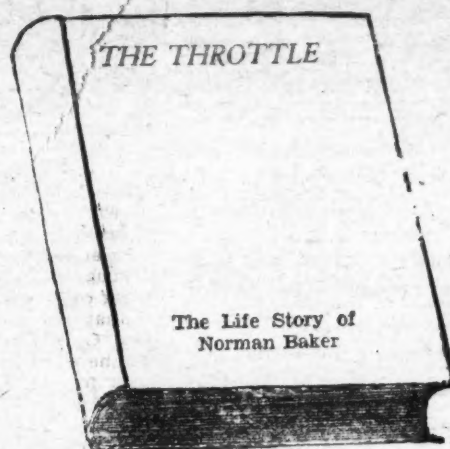
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Read of the wife who permitted her husband to be torn apart, his body buried filled with straw or the like — such facts have never been recorded before.

No individual has experienced and faced such things, but Norman Baker who rose from one year in High School to a Millionaire.

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Name

Address

Norman Baker's Column

(Continued from page two)

broke financially from operations, x-rays and radium—went to the Baker Hospital—left Oct. 20 cured—no operation, no x-rays, no radium — she still retains her uterus which the doctors wanted to remove—how horrible—such a doctor should be put in jail—instead of trying to put in jail those who cure things they cannot. She's happy, so must be the doctors and nurses at the hospital. They deserve much credit as well as the Baker Cancer Treatments. You editors that razz these results, think twice before you razz again — you may get a cancer on the end of your nose and after operations to cut it off, x-rays to drive it into your eyes—radium to drive it into your glands—then you will die the death of a dog suffering untold agonies and will REPENT — but after all go to the Baker Hospital when you get cancer (I hope you never get one) but go if you do, they will treat you as any of the rest—instead of going to a Minnesota clinic where they charge you in proportion to your wealth.

REVOLUTION AT LAST—It had to come—Cuba will learn her lesson—there will be dissatisfaction as long as their president permits doctors to organize against the public's interest—a throng of over 100,000 assembled in Havana to fight it out eventually — they fought — many dead — but not one-hundredth as many dead as the fallacies of the organized medics have killed—it's the old saying—no group will become so powerful but what they can and WILL FALL—Morris Fishbein and George Simmons will soon know that as leaders of medical fallacies who hold thousands of doctors under their control—let us get back to the good old days of the fine family physician—it's coming. The revolution in Cuba merely confirms my contentions and preachings that some day the public would open their eyes and repulse the enemy—the present President will not last unless he gives his people medical freedom — their lives depend upon that—upon the right to use any treatment they wish without being forced to place their lives in hands of government organized doctors — they feel they may as well lose their lives in revolution as from a medical fallacy—one ends things quickly the other gives prolonged suffering.

THE BOOK surely pleases me—my author has sent in the first 100 pages of the manuscript which is now in the print shop—the book has been re-named "THE THROTTLE, A Fact Story of Norman Baker"—I feel you will like it—certainly pleased with the many orders already in for it—judging from the amount of orders I cannot help but believe times are not as hard as we have been lead to believe — our orders to date are from all classes — large manufacturers, bankers, laborers, farmers and doctors. One large firm in the New England States, writes, "Send me one of the first copies C.O.D. or advise and I will remit cash in advance"—if you wish a copy of the first edition, merely send in your order now, with or without the \$1.50 and when off the press you will receive your first copy C.O.D. or we will advise you before shipping so you can remit if you wish. REMEMBER, you may keep the book five days and if not satisfied you can return it and receive your money back, less postage. Place your order now.

May be all right to squeeze the water out of stocks, but hardly necessary to squeeze all the blood

So They Said

Statements By The Great And Near Great

REWARD AND HONEST TOIL President Roosevelt In a Radio Broadcast Addressed to the Chief Conservative Corps

Too much in recent years large numbers of our population have sought out success as an opportunity to gain money with the least possible work.

It is time for each and every one of us to cast away self-deceiving, nation-destroying efforts to get something for nothing, and to appreciate that satisfying reward and safe reward come only through honest work.

That must be the new spirit of the American future.

UNITED STATES SENATOR DUNCAN U. FLETCHER OF FLORIDA

The daily press shows that more than \$815,000,000 in foreign securities that were floated under the chaperonage of America banking houses are now in default; the press further shows that millions of dollars were pocketed by these bankers in "commissions," etc., in disposing of these securities to the American suckers, and there is no doubt that our present suffering is due in a large measure to the effects of this robbery.

The unsavory testimony coming out about the flotation of these securities brings forcibly to mind of the existence in this country of the greatest racket ever known in history, to-wit: The hook-up between the New York Stock Exchange, the Investment Bankers Association, and their puppet, which is known as better business bureau.

Of all rackets, those which ostensibly operate for the sole protection of the "dear public" under a title that immediately misleads the unwary into believing that anything coming from it is absolute truth; rackets that are promoted and maintained under the guise of charity and the protection of the "dear public" against fraud, when as a fact the true purpose of that racket is to assist the stock exchange and unscrupulous bankers and others in other lines who want aid in promoting crooked deals to the end that the public is mulcted of their dollars, are perhaps the most unsavory and the most despicable and the most detestable. Their backers use the finest instincts of the human heart as capital to make themselves a dishonest living at the expense of the unfortunate sucker and as a deterrent to the development of the natural resources of this great country. Such rackets should be blasted from the face of the earth.

The actual line-up existing, and which you can verify by an examination of witnesses coming before you, is simply this: The New York Stock Exchange and the Investment Bankers Association, with the aid of their puppet, the so-called better business bureau; the income of the latter being derived from donations contributed by the former, first secure the passage in some forty-odd States of which we know as the "blue sky laws," and you must be familiar with them. This law exempts securities listed on the exchange and thus permits the crooked banker and the crooked broker to sell listed securities at a price obtainable, regardless of actual value, to the unwary sucker, and no matter how utterly worthless that stock may actually be in actual money, those bankers and brokers cannot be charged with fraud or the offense of obtaining money under false pretenses. You must pay tribute to one of the organizations or go to jail, a nice state of being for

the people of a country supposed to be the land of the free and the home of the brave.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

There are hot heads who think that results can be obtained by noise or violence; there are insidious voices seeking to instill methods or principles which are wholly foreign to the American form of Democratic government.

On the part of employers there are some who shudder at anything new. There are some who think in terms of dollars and cents instead of in terms of human lives; there are some who themselves would prefer government by a privileged class instead of by majority rule.

Senator Bone, of Washington, said:

If wealthy investors refuse to help the government in its hour of need, then we will find some way of drafting their wealth as we drafted men, to end the depression as we ended war.

FLORIDA ELECTION

Dear Editor:

If the elections in all the states that have voted for repeal were like that recently held in Florida, we are still without knowledge of the real sentiment of the majority regarding prohibition.

Florida had 167 names on the ballot, 41 of them being unpledged wets for whom repealists were instructed not to vote. The names being set in alphabetically with those of the unpledged dries, not one voter in 100 could pick out the names of the unpledged candidates who were against repeal.

The great majority, even if ardent repealists, condemn the farce election as severely as do prohibitionists. Honest voters may differ widely on the repeal question, but they have no difference of opinion on farce elections.

One may see most every day, now, some question or recommendation concerning the abolishing of our top-heavy system of government, and working toward a democracy in which every voter may have some voice. The great army of state and national legislators are becoming to be regarded as a racketeers, and plans are being proposed to reduce the number, the salaries and the power they have assumed, or had thrust upon them.

Yet it is a difficult problem. It is much easier to let plutocracies get in power than to oust them; and as they concentrate wealth to the few, these few use that wealth to further establish their power.

The proposal for precinct (100 families) rights to conduct their own system of public service, with county, state and nation performing only such functions as a majority of the precincts might demand by their direct vote, probably comes as near actual democracy as can be conceived. But proposing better systems, welfare of the majority considered, is easy. The difficulty is how to make any material change, will the present system so wholly satisfactory to all who have their hands deep in the public pocket.

The question has been raised, whether, with all taxes collected in the precincts and nine-tenths of it spent there, whether the one tenth forwarded to county, state and national governments would be sufficient, in the case of the latter, to provide for national defense. Doubtless it would not, in our present warring world. But with actual democracy our warring world will become permanently peaceful.

Julian Cook,
Brooksville, Fla.

PROFITEERING PLANS SCORED

WASHINGTON — "The oil industry is out to collect toll of more than \$500,000,000 a year from the American consumer through higher prices of gasoline.

"An attempt is made to justify the gouge by pleading higher operating costs under the NRA code, but that excuse will not hold water. Government figures show that the increased cost to the industry for labor will not exceed \$125,000,000. It probably will fall well below that line.

"In other words, for every dollar that is paid out by the oil people they are going to collect \$4 from the public."

That statement was made this week by a high official of the administration to illustrate the extent to which some industries are "feathering their nests" at the expense of the recovery program.

The oil industry was singled out because the facts have been dug up by the Consumers' Advisory Board of the NRA.

Mrs. Mary H. Rumsey, board chairman, warned Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, oil "czar," that big oil interests are planning a raid on consumers through the price-fixing provisions of the petroleum code.

"If Ickes falls in for the plan and establishes prices at the present level," Mrs. Rumsey said, "the recovery program will be retarded and an unreasonable hardship will be worked on the consuming public."

Administration of the code has been turned over to big oil men and they are doing exactly what might have been expected.

Immediately following approval of the code the price of gasoline began skyrocketing. In Washington the price at filling stations jumped from 12.2 to 17 cents a gallon within the last few weeks.

It is estimated by the Consumers' Advisory Board that every penny added to the price of gasoline takes \$150,000,000 from consumers, and the average jump for the country runs close to 4 cents.

HIGH WAGES?

Dear Editor:

One dollar and twenty cents an hour sounds like a big wage after we have heard of the thirty, twenty and even ten-cents-an-hour scales some individuals have been paying.

Now let's forget these low wages, which have almost ruined our nation and have brought untold suffering and privation in our land of plenty. We must think differently!

One dollar and twenty cents an hour, if one worked twelve hours a day and seven days a week—as some short-sighted persons believe a man who works with his hands should work — would reward the worker one hundred dollars and eighty cents. Not so bad for one week. But please consider one dollar and twenty cents an hour for thirty hours a week.

Thirty-six dollars is all that the mechanic can draw on government projects—one hundred and fifty-six dollars for a full month's work. Is that too much to maintain American living standards?

Now here is something to remember; we building craftsmen seldom enjoy full time even during rush times. We lose time between jobs. And even when on a job we lose time because of bad weather, lack of material, waiting for concrete to harden, waiting for other crafts to complete their work and in many different ways.

During those days a man was lucky to get in four-fifths of his time after getting on a job. Now he is lucky to get three-fourths, and I will wager very few will get in two-thirds time on this coming work.

So don't worry about the building mechanic making a fortune out of this government work.

S. P.,
Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

PEOPLE'S PULPIT

(Continued from page twelve)

investigation, and declared that "75 per cent were local workers at the C.P.C." Citizens protesting this, the papers changed to "a majority of local help employed." Then "local help employed."

The C.P.C. is a powerful corporation. Workers do not want to be blacklisted, so little protest to any purpose is made. If one doesn't get on this year, maybe next year he will. Newspapers get advertising, hence their subservience to a state-wide corporation.

Now that the C.P.C. is closed here for the season, or virtually so, a majority of the workers are leaving or have already left the city. Little money was left here.

Under the NRA, canneries are allowed to work truckers, canners, and so on, as many hours as they want. The C.P.C., instead of putting on two crews, worked men unloading cars, trucking canned fruit, and so on, from 10 and 12 to 14 hours because canned fruit is perishable! Or that's the interpretation. They could have and should have been made to work everybody not more than eight hours. There is no job one cannot learn in a few minutes at the C.P.C.

Under such conditions and management of the NRA it will

soon become a burlesque under "local"—"technical"—perishable—"salesmen without pay," and so on.

H. C.,
Hanford, Calif.

TRUCKING TRICKS

Dear Editor:

Commercial truck transportation companies, after having fought with all their might against state regulation of their business conducted on the publicly-owned highways, have now turned this regulation into advertising channels.

The underpaid and overworked truck drivers have been compelled to chip in \$3 a year for membership in "Ship by Regulated Truck Associations" and they receive in return a badge they are required to wear in a conspicuous place while at work.

Drivers are encouraged to render services as representatives of the association in order that the bosses may receive free advice concerning their business.

Truck drivers employed have been informed that refusal to join the association and wear the badge will mean dismissal. Talk about "regulated" is right.

N. R.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

SUPPRESSING NEWS

John Haynes Holmes says:

If I were a newspaper editor I would refrain from the business of concealing, suppressing, and distorting truth.

Editors of the national "feed box" newspapers, kow-towing to wealth and monopoly, please take notice.—From Southern Farmer.

STATION XENT SPECIAL EDITION

Look for your copy of this special edition of the Midwest Free Press giving all the details of Norman Baker's gigantic new Radio Station at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, just across the American border. Read Norman Baker's personal story of his fight against the radio trust of the United States which culminated in his victory in completion of XENT.

ADVERTISERS

We suggest you reserve your space as soon as possible for this big edition which will be distributed all over Muscatine and Muscatine county.

MIDWEST FREE PRESS

(A Journal for American Thinkers)
Muscatine, Iowa

BANKERS MADE GREAT PROFITS BUT PUBLIC TOOK THE LOSSES

(Continued from page one)

local, who, a witness said, still owes \$125,000, with interest since 1927. The Cespedes loans of \$275,750, Geiger said, were repaid with interest.

Another bank letter was read that reported former President Machado's son-in-law was "perfectly useless in a business way" as an employee of the Chase National bank's Havana branch, but recommended his retention because otherwise Machado, then president, would have to give him an allowance.

More than \$236,000 in attorneys' fees was paid by Chase Bank in connection with Cuban loans. Henry W. Catlin, former member of the bank's Havana advisory committee and now dead, was paid \$55,000; Enrique Cartaya, formerly in Machado's cabinet, \$87,500; Dr. Antonio Bustamente, Cuban member of the league of nations court, \$50,000, and Rushmore, Bisbee & Stearns of New York, \$44,000, representing only part of payments to that firm.

The probe of Wall Street entered the Kingdom of Rockefeller when it turned the spotlight on the Chase National Bank and its security affiliate, the Chase Security Corporation. The committee began its work with the Empire of Morgans, passed to the Principality of Kuhn, Loeb, and the Grand Duchy of Dillon, Read, and now has reached the domain of John D.

Albert H. Wiggin, president of the Chase National for 19 years, was the first witness.

Wiggin is the financier who, at the very beginning of the depression started a campaign to cut wages as the only way to restore prosperity.

But Wiggin had to tell how, during the very time he was conducting his drive on the worker's pay, he drew a salary of \$175,000 a year in 1928 and 1929, \$218,750 in 1930, \$250,000 in 1931, \$220,300 in the disaster year of 1932, and is drawing now \$100,000 a year as a retirement pension.

Big Bonuses

Those figures are for salary alone; and Pecora brought out that the bank was losing money heavily during a part of this period. But in addition to his salary, Wiggin drew "bonuses" of \$175,000 in two years; and drew pay from other corporations in which he was a director.

He got \$300 a month from the American Locomotive Company, \$300 a month from the American Sugar Refining Company, \$20,000 a year from the Brooklyn-Manhattan Rapid Transit Corporation, \$40,000 a year for a time from Armour & Co., and lesser sums from several other companies.

"Did the bank pay you three bonuses as a credit for profits?" asked Senator Adams (Dem., Col.).

"Yes," said Mr. Wiggin.

"Well, did it work the other way? When the bank had losses, did you make deductions from your pay?"

Mr. Wiggin was shocked at the suggestion, but explained that he didn't make deductions.

Others Shared the Easy Money

But Wiggin was not the only Chase man who got a high salary. In something under five years, C. S. McCain, chairman of the board, has received \$527,000 in salary and bonus; John McHugh, chairman of the executive committee, \$563,000; R. L. Clarkson, vice chairman of the board, \$261,000; Winthrop W. Aldrich, who is now president of the bank, \$460,000.

A brief history of the Chase National Bank was put into the record. Founded in 1877 with a capital of \$300,000, it has grown, largely by mergers, to a capital of \$148,000,000, and the same amount of surplus, with close to two billion dollars of deposits. It is a Rockefeller bank. John D., Jr., is now the largest stockholder, and his brother-in-law, Winthrop W.

Aldrich, is the president.

Aldrich, is the son of Nelson W. Aldrich who, as Senator from Rhode Island, dominated the U. S. Senate for a generation, at a time when that body was known as the "Millionaires' Club" and the "graveyard of progressive legislation."

"Gypping" Investors

Pecora turned as quickly as possible to the organization of the Chase Securities Corporation in 1917. The \$2,500,000 to start off this concern was furnished by a special dividend of the Chase bank. Officers of the two concerns were identical, each stockholder in the Chase bank got as many shares in the corporation as he held in the bank, and things were tied together so that a holder could not sell one kind of stock without selling the other.

Wiggin admitted, after much dodging, that the Chase Corporation was formed to enable the management of the Chase bank to go into the business of floating securities, which the law forbade the bank to do directly. About \$350,000,000 of the securities thus unloaded on the American people are now in default.

The Chase Corporation is being liquidated, as the banking laws were amended by Congress at the last session to divorce commercial banking from securities floating.

Immense Losses Admitted

But the Chase Corporation itself lost money, for stockholders if not for managers. Pecora laid before Wiggin a series of statements which Wiggin admitted were correct. The sum of them comes to this:

The total investment in the Chase Corporation, from 1917 till the middle of the present year, was \$156,453,000.

The total dividends paid in that time were \$21,907,000.

The losses of the corporation stand on the books at \$120,138,000.

"You lost considerably more than five times as much as you paid in dividends," said Couzens. Wiggin quibbled, but could not deny the conclusion.

When Wiggin put through the organization of the Chase Corporation, to get, as he said, profitable business for the stockholders of the bank that the bank was forbidden by law to handle, he bought those stockholders one of the biggest "gold bricks" in financial history.

And, yet, he has been paraded before the people of this country for years as "a master mind of finance."

A "Shady" Loan Uncovered

Wiggin, it will be remembered, got \$20,000 a year from the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Co., better known in New York as the B. M. T. The head of that B. M. T. is Gerard M. Dahl. Dahl borrowed \$3,183,158 from the Chase National while Wiggin was president of that bank, and put up as collateral for the loan securities valued at \$615,000. Did Wiggin make the loan because he felt under obligation to Dahl for that loan?

Albert B. Fall, former Secretary of the Interior, went to jail for a very similar transaction.

"Took Care" of Examiners

Most people wonder how the Chase Bank could do these things and not be hauled on the carpet by Uncle Sam's bank examiners. Wiggin explained that, too—though the information had to be pulled out of him.

Four bank examiners, who, as workers for the Treasury Department of the United States, have passed on the books of the Chase Bank and reported everything all right, have been taken into the employ of that bank since making their reports. All have fine official jobs.

Meanest Act of All

But perhaps the most dramatic exposure of Wiggin's ways comes

NEWS REVIEW OF THE WEEK

(Continued from page one)

fighting Samuel Insull's extradition to the United States at hearing picture him as not to blame for huge losses his companies and investors suffered.

ST. PAUL — Midwest farm strike starts quietly with Farm Holiday leaders saying will continue until better prices are paid for farm products.

Sunday, Oct. 22

WASHINGTON — President Roosevelt tells nation plans to raise prices, but will "inflation."

SIOUX CITY, Ia. — Farm strikers stop produce trucks on way to this city.

DES MOINES — Milo Reno, President of Farmers' Holiday Association says Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and other union forces will support farm strike.

Monday, Oct. 23

CHICAGO — Railway labor union executives state their organizations will support farm strike.

WASHINGTON — President Roosevelt signs NRA code for retail stores exempting from its provisions stores in towns under 2,500 population. Bars sales at loss but omits price fixing at higher levels sought by many retailers.

Tuesday, Oct. 24

ALLEGAN, Mich. — Fred Ring, 40, leader of nudist colony, found guilty of indecent exposure, announces will appeal. Faces maximum sentence of one year imprisonment, \$500 fine.

CHICAGO — Harold F. McCormick, millionaire, sued for \$1,500,000 for breach of promise to marry Mrs. Rhoda Tanner Doubleday, divorced wife of New York publisher.

WASHINGTON — President Roosevelt approves processing tax of 28 cents a bushel on corn.

Wednesday, Oct. 25

CHICAGO — Federal authorities claim recovery of \$500,000 in stolen bonds of three big robberies involving important politician.

WASHINGTON — Henry Ford bids for 25 million dollars worth of army motor supplies will be ignored unless he signs NRA war department announces.

DES MOINES — Milo Reno, Farm Holiday Association chief, calls conference of farm strike leaders to be held here Monday.

French Workmen Get Paid For Children

WASHINGTON—French workmen, since Oct. 1, are receiving family subsidies based upon the number of dependent children in the family.

The American Embassy at Paris, in a report made public, by the Department of Commerce, explains that by the provisions of this measure a workman's dependent child becomes a charge on the pay roll of the employer.

Throughout France appropriate offices are being established through which employers will make their compulsory contributions. The fund will make distribution to the workman according to the number of his dependent children up to 16 years of age.

back to something mentioned before.

On January 1, 1931—just as the depression was getting well underway—Mr. Wiggin began drawing a salary of \$250,000 a year, a boost of \$32,000 over his previous salary.

Two weeks later, Mr. Wiggin issued a report from the bank, calling for a general wage cut, and urging workers to submit to having their wages slashed for the sake of "restoring prosperity."

He led a national drive for lower wages two weeks after he had taken for himself a wage boost which could not be justified by any service he had rendered his bank.

RAILROAD LABOR PUBLICATION CHARGES FARM BUREAU TRIED TO SELL POLITICAL INFLUENCE

(Continued from page one)

1932, inclusive, they collected \$69,250 for "educational campaigns" from various groups of special interests. The National Electric Light Association, propaganda organ for the Power Trust, was the heaviest contributor, putting up \$31,000 in the three years. The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association was second, with \$15,000, and the copper and cement associations and some private corporations put up smaller sums.

The asphalt industry, however, was the real Santa Claus. J.A. Van Petten, formerly connected with the "information" service of the Farm Bureau Federation, organized a "Secondary Road Institute," to promote farm-to-market roads; and in three years got about \$150,000 from the Asphalt Institute.

The idea was to boost the building of these secondary roads of asphalt. At the same time, the same officials were taking money from the Portland Cement Association for boosting concrete roads.

On Bureau Letterheads

All the letters sent out in behalf of asphalt were on Farm Bureau Federation letterheads. This, of course, gave the impression that a great farm organization was backing the work. Winder stated that the Farm Bureau Federation got about \$90,000 of the \$150,000 contributed by the asphalt business, and Van Petten thought he personally had got about "20 per cent of it."

Indirectly, as said before, all these efforts were peddling the prestige of the Department of Agriculture. The Federal government hands the states \$6,500,000 a year for agricultural extension work. The county agent is the heart of this work—and he has been made the heart of the county farm bureau as well.

These bureaus are usually joined in a state organization, and

the state organizations form the American Farm Bureau Federation. In large measure, the bureaus are built upon work done by a government servant—the county agent—part of whose pay comes from Washington.

Recalls Old Scandals

The feeling in Washington is that these revelations demand official notice. Unless the Federation itself cleans house in drastic fashion, the Department of Agriculture would seem certain to intervene; and failing this, the matter is sure to come up in Congress.

This is not the first time the American Farm Bureau Federation has been involved in a serious scandal.

Senator Norris of Nebraska denounced the Federation for helping the effort to turn over Muscle Shoals to the power and fertilizer companies. Some of its officials were undoubtedly paid for that work.

Years before the elder La Follette discovered leaders of the Federation conniving with the lobbyists of "Big Business" in a Washington club and told the story with characteristic bluntness on the floor of the Senate.

Swift Farm Meeting To Be Here Monday

A large attendance is expected next Monday at the annual Swift Day meeting of farm folk at the Uptown Theatre, Muscatine.

The all-day meeting, with luncheon between the morning and afternoon sessions, will begin at 9:30 a. m. It will be called to order by A. C. Peterson, manager of Swift & Company's Muscatine plant.

There will be an address by Prof. Earl N. Schultz, Iowa State College of Agriculture, Ames, Iowa, and L. B. Melching of Swift & Company, on "Chickens."

DAVENPORT DEMOCRAT CHANGES TUNE AFTER GETTING ITS ADVERTISEMENTS

Then It's Wonderful, Gay, Original, Glamorous,
Now It's Smutty, "Says Adler's Magical
Paper—After The Ads Are In

Before and while Jay C. Flippen's World's Fair Follies played the Capitol theater, Davenport, the Davenport Democrat stated: Flippen was "King of Comics." Also the performance was "a \$3.30 stage show at popular prices." Also that it was the "original whirlwind girl show that shocked—and rocked Chicago with laughter."

Last Sunday the Democrat printed half a column of news about how good the show was and also pictures of the show's "fan dancer" on other days. The Democrat also stated the show was "original, gay, glamorous," and that Flippen was the "popular, radio, screen and stage star." That was when the show was on and paying for advertisements but on Tuesday the last day of the "World's Fair Follies" in Davenport, the Democrat stated in an editorial:

"MR. FLIPPEN PICKS UP HIS DIRT AND MOVES ON."

"Goodbye, Mr. Jay C. Flippen and your World's Fair Follies! Goodbye and good riddance."

"On the way to your next stop, Mr. Flippen, stop at some reliable cleaning establishment and have removed from your show the grime that you dusted off of smoke-house benches long, long ago. At standard prices the bill might not be more than your month's gross."

"Or better and cheaper, if that's

what you want, Mr. Flippen, you miss the next stop and take a good long walk in October's snappy breezes. By the time you hook up with your troupe again, you may be blown clean of the shady haze that steams up from your stale and smutty gags."

"Perhaps in the meantime, the few objectionable parts in the remainder of the show would naturally fall away. We give the troupers credit for that much sense. In any event, don't charge them for whatever the cleanup costs."

"What you say goes with them, Mr. Flippen, but it doesn't go here. Goodbye!"

Which may mean "don't frighten the customers away before we get their money!"

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